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DOINGS IN CHINA.

BEING

THE PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF AN OFFICER ENGAGED IN THE
LATE

CHINESE EXPEDITION,

FROM THE RECAPTURE OF CHUSAN IN 1841, TO THE
PEACE OF NANKIN IN 1842.

BY LIEUT. ALEXANDER MURRAY,

18th ROYAL IRISH.

LONDON:

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

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1843.

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BY MORSE STEPHENS



PREFACE.

IN the following Narrative, I have noticed only what was done by the Company to which I belonged, (the Grenadier Company of the 18th Royal Irish,) or what came under my own personal observation, and have not ventured to record the deeds of other regiments, from fear of inaccuracy.

I was present at all the operations in China, from the first expedition to Chusan; but the first year's proceedings have been now so often before the public that it would be unnecessary to tell

the story over again. I have, therefore, begun my account from the time that hostile preparations may be said really to have commenced, and when Elliot's policy was abandoned. We have seen the good effects of our Plenipotentiary's firm conduct.

ALEXANDER MURRAY,

LIEUT. 18TH ROYAL IRISH.

FORDELL HOUSE, FIFE,

Jan. 1843.

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DOINGS IN CHINA.

CHAPTER I.

Arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and Admiral Sir W. Parker, at Hong Kong. The 18th Royal Irish in the Harbour of Amoy.—Preparation for landing.—The war steamer, *Sesostris*, in action.—Landing of the Troops under cover of the *Nemesis*.—Wall of Chinese battery, taken by the English under command of Major Tomlinson. Bivouac in the vicinity of Amoy.—The city taken without resistance.—Chinese plunderers.—Troops disembark for Buffaloe's Nose.

On the 10th August, 1841, the *Sesostris* war steamer came into Hong Kong,

having H. M. Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., and Admiral Sir W. Parker on board. From that time every possible exertion was made in the fleet to prepare for sailing northward. The ship, the head quarters on which the 18th Royal Irish were on board, not being able to start on account of her being short handed, and the crew she had being in a state of mutiny, we dropped along side of the Sophia to tranship into her as the head quarters. Twenty six Cameronians who were in her did not proceed with us to the north. We commenced mooring about eight o'clock at night and worked by lantern light. A rare scene of confusion it was: one regiment getting their things out and the other putting them in. We worked hard, as we did not feel quite secure about going, and feared that some other regiment might be sent instead of us. On the

following day, the 21st, the fleet got under weigh and sailed out of the harbour. We were not in a condition to start with them ; but, after knocking about in the harbour, without being able to get out, we were made happy by seeing the Queen steamer, consisting of ten men of war, four steamers, and twenty-three transports which was leaving with Sir H. Pottinger on board, hoist the signal, prepare to be taken in tow. A welcome signal this was to us, for we should otherwise have been a long time in getting to our station in the fleet ; whereas in a few hours she towed us up, and then left us to get in our place. Signal made Rendezvous Chappel Island. We had a fine breeze in our favour, and ran into the harbour of Amoy on the evening of the 25th, at 7 p. m ; several shots being fired at us from the batteries, but at a great distance.

Next morning signals were made to prepare troops for landing. We got into boats about 12 o'clock, and were taken in tow by the steamer Nemesis, and as we had to go to the different ships to collect the men, we were towed about the harbour for a long time, at the imminent risk of being capsized, as the string of boats increased every minute, and consequently threading our way through the fleet became more dangerous. I cut one boat adrift, to prevent her sinking us, for she was twice our size, and was pounding us to pieces ; the colours of the regiment being in the boat with me.

It was a very pretty sight to see the ships standing in and engaging the batteries. The Sesostris was the first in action, and when the Blenheim and Wellesley opened, the roar of cannon was incessant. I could not see very well what was going on, having nearly enough

to do in boats. The steamer stood pretty closely into the shore, and the boats cast off the Nemesis, covering our landing with her guns and rockets. Our Grenadier Light Company and marksmen, under the command of Major Tomlinson, were ordered to move on to the front to take the flanking wall of the battery, which was done very easily, and they only fired a few shots, and a volley of rockets. We got over the wall by stepping on each other's backs as the wall was rather high.

On seeing us come over the wall, the Chinese, who, till then, had stood to their guns (for, from the great strength and construction of the battery which was immensely thick, eighteen feet, and the embrasures made like the ports of a ship, they were nearly safe from shot and shell), now ran in all

directions, throwing their large* shields over their backs. I went down by the sea face of the battery with some of the marksmen of whom I had got the command before leaving Hong Kong.

I pulled down a flag which was planted on a hill above the battery facing the sea-gate. It was a plain black silk flag, with a white edging. Several men were shot and bayoneted at the gate leading out to the sea-shore, out of which they were trying to escape. I then rejoined the companies on the other side of the batteries, they having gone

* These shields are very large, and are either made of rattan, or bull's hide wadded inside with cotton. They are very light but strong: no sword could cut through them, and I should think that, at a certain distance, they would resist even a musket ball. I have tried them with a small pistol, and at fifteen yards the ball did not penetrate.

round by the rear, where a body of Chinese soldiers were collected, who had advanced boldly on us, but were soon dispersed. While we were reforming, the Chinese began firing on us again, from some aloe bushes in our front and wounded one of the Light Company in the groin; but they ran as soon as we advanced. I picked up a pistol on the plain, of French manufacture, but whether dropped by the sailors or the Chinese, I know not.

We halted in a large building till the whole of the regiment came up and then moved on, up a very steep range of hills which overlooked the city of Amoy. If they had defended this pass they might have caused great loss to us by firing from behind the rocks, and with perfect safety to themselves, as our ascent was slow, in consequence of the path being very steep and slippery. We passed

through a curious cavern in the rocks, where a great number of old men, women, and children had collected to get under cover from the shot. As we passed through, they set up a most piteous yelling; expecting, I suppose, to have their throats cut by the barbarians, as it is the policy of the Mandarins to represent us in the most abominable light, spreading the most absurd stories of our cruelty. It was almost night when we reached the summit of the heights, and there were ordered to halt for the night. This was rather a pleasant look out for tired and hungry men, without any thing to eat or a house to go into, with a bitter cold wind blowing; however, there was nothing for it but to choose the softest possible rock, light a cheroot and fancy yourself perfectly comfortable for the night. I luckily had brought a mackintosh air pillow in my

havresack, which I had bought some time before at Macao, thinking it might be serviceable; and I never made a better purchase, for it proved the greatest use to me during the whole campaign. I recommend them strongly to any one likely to be on active service, as they are so very easily carried. There was great picking and choosing among us for soft rocks; but I believe we all came to the conclusion, that one rock is as hard a pillow as another.

We found no difficulty in turning out at daylight, and shortly afterwards got under arms. A part of the regiment moved on to a hill within gun-shot of the city, and remained there till Sir Hugh Gough came up to reconnoitre. There was a great commotion in the town, and we saw people bringing what we took to be gingalls down to one of the gates. Captain Cotton, Madras Engineers, and

Captain Wigston 18th, were sent forward with a few men to reconnoitre the gate. On their return they reported that they had found the way down to it; but we did not know whether the place would be defended or not. We moved on to the gate, however, and some officers and men having scaled the walls and planted the British colours, they got down and opened the gate, which had been blocked up with stones and sand bags, having some guns and gingalls planted to defend the entrance.

We met with no resistance, and marched straight into a large building, the Admiral's official residence, where we were quartered. On going into the house we found some of the rooms strewn with empty boxes, of a peculiar shape, resembling logs of wood, split in two, and bound with iron bands. These we supposed to be arrow cases, but since found

out they were treasure-boxes; all the sycee had, however, been carried off. If we had had light enough the day before to enter the city we might have come in for our share of it. Several of the rooms in the rear of the building were piled to the roof with tubs filled with saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, for the manufacture of gunpowder. The saltpetre was very acceptable to us for cooling our liquor. The ships were allowed to take whatever quantity they required.

That night our barracks took fire accidentally in the hurry of turning out, for some alarm had been raised that the Chinese were re-~~re~~ attacking the walls, and though it proved to be a false alarm, it gave us the pleasure of resting another night on the hard stones and dust in the street in the front of our quarters. The fire was got out without doing much damage. Immense stores of

lead bullets and gunpowder, also supplies of soldiers' clothing and arms were found and destroyed.

The Chinese evidently had made great preparations to receive us. We ourselves expected a stout resistance, and were astonished to find them make so bad a stand, for the Fokeinmen are a stout, hardy race, good sailors, and feared by the rest of China.

Amoy is a place of great consequence for trade. I saw nothing very remarkable in the city. The Admiral's house was the finest I was in, with a remarkably pretty garden in front, with grottoes and passages made of artificial rock, but so like what they were intended to represent that it was only by chipping a bit off them, you could know they were artificial. Some large men of war junks were found in the inner harbour, nearly completed; these had two decks, mounting upwards

of twenty guns on carriages, made like those of our own ship guns.

The Admiral was reported to have made all sail, being very anxious to meet and attack us, having heard of our leaving Hong Kong. He was still cruising about in the hopes of falling in with us, and I dare say reported to his Imperial master that we had ran away from him, and that he had driven us out of the seas. However, the poor man will find he has lost many of his goods and chattels when he returns to Amoy after his successful cruise, and will have reason to remember the Barbarians.

The Chinese plunderers made a good harvest of this place, as the city was a very rich one; and most expert hands they are at such work, for they will gut a house, pull it down, and carry away every piece of wood and stone worth taking, in an inconceivably short time.

They gave us great trouble, for they will run any risk for the sake of booty, and our sentries were compelled to shoot several, so daring were they in forcing their way in. It having been decided that the Island of Koo-long-soo was to be retained in our possession, five companies of the 18th, under the command of Major Cowper, and about three hundred of the 26th under Major Johnstone were sent to the island a few days before we evacuated the town.

We re-embarked without a casualty of any sort on the 5th of September, and the fleet got under weigh on the 6th with orders to rendez-vous at Buffaloe's Nose. Many doubted whether the transports would be able to reach it, for the N. E. monsoon was supposed to have set in against us.

CHAPTER II.

Arrival at Chusan—Chinese gun—Defence of Chusan
—Gallant behaviour of a Chinese soldier—Conduct of a mandarin—Seizure of batteries—Chinese engineers—Reverence for the dead—Fortifications round Pagoda Hill—Garrison left at Chusan—Rest of the forces sail for Ting-Hae—Taking of Ting-Hae.

ON the 14th September, a heavy gale of wind dispersed the fleet, and each ship tried to make the best of its way to the rendez-vous. Some had great difficulty in making their way up, and we feared that some would have to put back to Amoy, which would have been a serious

loss to us, as our force was but small. From Buffalo's Nose, we were ordered to proceed to Just, in the Way Anchorage, an island nearly midway between Chusan and Ting Hae. The fleet, even there, had not all collected. The intention was to attack Ting Hae first, but the weather still continuing boisterous, the Admiral and General were induced to alter their plan, and proceeded to Chusan first, which we reached on the 29th. The men-of-war anchoring at Spit Head, and the transports at St. Helens on the 30th.

The Sesostris took the Wellesley seventy-four in tow, to put her in position for shelling a fortified joss house, on the 49th hill, but was obliged to cast her off again, owing to the strength of the tide, which drifted the seventy-four foul of the Orient transport. The Wel-

lesley and Sesostris threw a few shells with good effect into the fortification on the hill.

Just about sunset that evening, a large body of the Chinese came to the brow of the hill, and fired a volley of matchlocks and gingalls as a sort of defiance. The Columbine and Cruizer brigs anchored close under Sappers' Point, to cover the landing of the troops. While lying at anchor outside, we were amused by the batteries opening on every ship or steamer which went into the inner harbour, either to reconnoitre or take up its position.

The Chinese had withdrawn one gun out of the embrasure, and pointed it so as to fire over Sappers' Point at the ships lying outside, whose masts they could just see over the hill. Some shots were very well directed, considering the

distance and height they had to fire over.

Our ship, the Sophia, was lying a long way outside of the ships fired at, but in the line of fire, though out of reach. We used to watch the fire of this gun with great delight. From the position we lay in we could see the flash of it in time to look out for the ball. We laughingly called it our gun, little thinking at the time that one of the companies on board would have the good fortune to take it.

On the morning of the 1st of October, the Phlegethon came alongside for the purpose of landing us for the attack. The day was fine ; it was, in fact, the first clear day we had had since the 27th of September. The 55th and 18th were to have cleared the 49th hill and taken the joss house at the top ; the 49th and

Naval Brigade the sea face battery. On getting close in-shore, the tide took the Phlegethon and carried her down across the passage into the inner harbour.

As soon as the Chinese perceived us they opened on us from our old friend, (our gun), and kept up an excellent fire, loading and firing with great rapidity; and though they never hit us, yet their practice was good, for the shot fell close about us, and some of the boats had cast off to make for shore, but were carried away by the tide and were in some danger of being sunk by the shot; none, however, were hit. The boat I landed in was splashed with water by a shot dropping close beside us, and two men in the steamer were struck with spent balls.

The Chinese here behaved very well, coming to the brow of the hill, waving their arms and beckoning to us to come on. One man, in particular, attracted

great attention by his daring and coolness. He came to the front of the hill, and stood waving a red banner over his head, and though the fire of the cruisers, Columbine and Phlegethon, was excellent, several shot knocking the dust up at his feet, he never flinched from his place, but kept on defying us until he was actually cut in half by a thirty-two pound shot from the Phlegethon. Though we all cheered when he fell, we felt sorry that he had not escaped, for he was a brave fellow. Another man took up his flag, and, I believe, shared his fate ; but our attention was called off at the time to the 55th, who had begun to ascend the hill.

This was a grand sight ; they went up steadily and quickly under a heavy fire, and soon drove the Chinese from the hill. They had one officer killed, (he was carrying one of the colours), and, I

think, about nineteen men were wounded. Sir Hugh Gough went up the hill with them : he was hit in the shoulder with a spent ball.

While this was going on, we were landing, and were to have supported the 55th, but the 49th not being landed in time, we were ordered to move round the foot of the hill and take the long line of battery. We marched off to our right, and first got among the enemy in a small encampment under some trees leading into the long battery. Here a great many were shot, for they stood pretty well. One man, a white button mandarin, stood behind a tree. I had passed without seeing him, when hearing a scuffle, I turned round, and saw that he had wounded one of my party in the chest with his spear. He then closed with him and got his forage cap off ; another man came up and thrust at him with his

bayonet, which he wrenched off with the firelock, but was shot by a third. I did not see who got his button.*

While I was clearing the houses and tents round about, the Grenadier and No. 5 Companies had moved on into the battery and were hotly engaged, the Chinese standing well, and even after they had been driven back, rallying and coming up to the charge again. A mandarin charged at Captain Wigston, who was leading the Grenadiers, with his spear: they were close to the gun I spoke of before as "our gun." Captain Wigston pulled out his pistol and shot him. He was of very high rank, having a red button.

General Kicks and eight or nine men were shot at this place, who fought well: they were evidently the personal followers

* These were always considered fair trophies, if there was time to pick them up.

of the mandarin. The gun was split slightly, and Captain Wigston told me, that when he reached it, it was so hot that he could not bear to put his hand on it. It was one of sixteen long guns, cast of brass and copper.

From the breast of one of the killed was taken a bundle of papers carefully wrapped up. On being opened, the parcel was found to contain all the guard reports of the year before, addressed to General Burrell. They must have been left in his house, and kept by the Chinese, either as curiosities, or perhaps they thought they might contain valuable information. All opposition having ceased in that part, the regiment colour was planted on the battery to show the ships our position, and I was sent on to the entrance of the suburbs to prevent any movement on our flank. I thought I knew every inch of the ground, but it was some time before I

recognised the spot I halted at, to be the place where I had spent many miserable cold days and nights, viz. : the Beach Guard. The year before it was an old ricketty building patched up for a guard-house, but now it was a regular good strong sally-port gate leading out to a stone wharf for boats. We then moved on cautiously to reconnoitre Pagoda Hill joss house, and finding it deserted, we ran on quickly, and took possession of it.

I was then sent by Colonel Adams with the marksmen to clear the lower battery on the other side of the hill, where there were still a good many soldiers. I was accompanied by Mr. Gully, as a volunteer, a pleasant companion to have by your side in a skirmage—six feet three, and stout in proportion ; and a Mr. Denham, Captain of one of the ships. We drove them out without

having a man touched. They retired slowly, for, owing to the excessively heavy rains and the multitude of people constantly moving about the batteries they were nearly knee deep in mud. One man ran at me with his sword, but having no particular confidence in my regulation spit, or perhaps in my own skill as a swordsman, I stuck my sword in the mud beside me, took a steady aim with my pistol, and shot him. Mr. Gully, I believe, disposed of some few also.

Besides iron guns, the battery mounted four beautiful brass carronades on traversing carriages, six long brass guns and a great many gingalls on tiger stands. We poured water on the touch holes of the guns, and upset all the gingalls, least they should return into the battery.

On rejoining the regiment at Pagoda, (or 18th Hill), I was surprised at the change

which had been effected in our old quarters.

The Chinese had improved greatly, I think, on our engineer's plan run up for the time we were there. Near the sea, where they had levelled the ground to form a half moon battery, the Chinese had finished one strongly built of stone, mounting ten brass guns, the embrasures being like the ports of a ship, but too small to allow the guns to be trained any other way than straight a-head.

Round the upper building, in the place of a slight mud and brick wall for musquetry, which we had run up, they had made an excellent wall of granite, nearly strong enough to resist cannon, and had continued it so as to enclose another hill in rear where we had also made a temporary fort, mounting two guns pointing to the city.

I think their plan of enclosing the two hills was a good idea. They had made a strong place of it, and might have made an excellent stand, if they had not been shelled out of it by the Blonde, Modeste, Queen, and a battery erected on Trumball Island* by the royal and Madras Artillery. They had cut away the rock almost perpendicularly on the side of our approach. I do not think they had disturbed the graves of the poor fellows we buried there last year, more than was necessary for the completion of the work, for the Chinese are remarkable for their reverence to the dead, and a tablet had been erected between two granite pillars at the bottom of the hill, with an inscription on it to the effect that the graves of the Barbarians were not to be disturbed.

* Better known by the name of Melville Island.

Many of the graves, however, especially the 26th Hill were destroyed, and after the taking of Ting Hae, the tablet on the tomb of General Oglander was found placed as a stepping stone into the house of the principal mandarin : the house was levelled to the ground as a retaliation. I can hardly blame the Chinese for taking revenge on our tombs, for, the year before, we had destroyed numbers of theirs in our improvements.

But to return to our operations.

After waiting for some time in the joss house for orders, we moved on to the town, not being sure whether it had been assaulted or not. When we reached the south gate, we found that the 25th had escalated from the 20th Hill, and were in possession of the town. We got on to the ramparts, and went round as far as the West gate, and finding an officer's guard there, we went down into the street

and, meeting the General, we were ordered to return and take up our old quarters on Pagoda Hill.

I slept that night in our old mess house, which was nearly in the same state as when we left it, except that the doors and windows had been carried away. The suburbs were also in the same condition, the houses occupied by men having still the No. of the companies marked on them in chalk.

All thoughts of repairs seemed to have given way to the preparing for defence. They must have been aware that the peace which had induced us to give up the place, was not a lasting one, and that Chusan would be favoured with another visit from us.

Their exertions were very creditable and amazed every one who had been there before, to see how much had been done in

seven months. Besides strengthening Pagoda Hill, they had made an uninterrupted line of mud battery on a stone foundation, and faced with stone to the height the tide rises to, for about two miles and a half, with embrasures for three hundred and fifty guns. I do not know how many were mounted. As near as I can remember, one hundred iron, forty-two brass, and a vast number of large gingals. Forty-two brass guns were taken; they had staked the sea front of the battery, so as to prevent troops landing from boats.

On Sappers' Point they had made a semi-circular fort, and round the point a flanking one for six more guns, and if our arrival had been a little longer delayed they would have had them finished and guns mounted in them. All their guns were accurately trained for the passage through which we

had come the year before, and for the position the ships were likely to have taken up.

They said we did not fight them fairly, as we did not come directly in front of their batteries, and bring all the shipping into the harbour. Next day the 18th with the Rifle Company of the 36th, M.N.I., were ordered to make a tour of the island in the direction of Sim con, (where we had a detachment last year), from there to Sahoo, and next day to return to Ting Hae; the 49th were sent in the opposite direction. The object was, to restore confidence, and clear the island of any straggling bands of soldiers.

Our first day's march was about twelve miles, but by my excellent guidance I believe I contrived to make it a little further, for which they were much obliged to me, as the country was in a very

pleasant state for marching, the paths being covered with wet and mud from the heavy rains. The Columbine and Nemesis steamers were sent round to meet us.

We halted that night at Sim con, and the Nemesis came up a creek and anchored abreast of our quarters. I dined with Captain Hall and slept on board.

Next day we marched to Sahoo, our road lying through one of the prettiest valleys in the island, with a fine clear stream running through it. This was a very pleasant march, only seven miles. We halted for the night in a large joss-house, and the next day returned to Ting Hae without having seen a soldier.

The people informed us at Sim con, that a great many soldiers had landed there from Ting Hae, and that three mandarins, who had left that place, had been

killed. Numbers of persons were returning to their homes, having been pressed to work at the fortifications, provisions being given to their families to support them during their absence. A small garrison was left at Chusan, and the rest of the force went on board again, to sail for Ting Hae.

No one who had been at Chusan before could have expected that the Chinese would make so good a defence as they did. Till I saw the works I did not think they would have fought at all. They made a great merit of it in the report to the Emperor, stating that they had fought us for six days, for they counted every day from the first reconnaissance; that they had sunk six steamers, many large ships, killed many tens of black and red barbarians, but that we, at last, had got possession of the place by the

assistance of treacherous natives who had gone over to us.

TAKING OF TING HAE,

10TH OCTOBER.

The best sailing transports having been selected, as the Admiral expected bad weather, we set sail for Ting Hae on the 9th, and anchored off that place on the same evening at seven o'clock. The attack was ordered for next morning; the General having previously reconnoitred in one of the small steamers.

At daylight next morning, accordingly, we landed, without opposition, at a rocky point, about four miles distant from the enemy's position. The 55th landed with us. The 49th landed on the other side of a canal to attack the hills nearest the sea.

While we were marching we saw the Sesostris steamer towing the Wellesley

into position to shell a joss-house on a steep high hill, which commanded the town on the opposite side of the river. The 18th and 55th halted on a hill just in sight of the Chinese, and thence we saw the Wellesley throw several shells with great precision.

We were then ordered to move on straight down the hill. The 55th went off to our left to cross a canal by a bridge about a mile higher up than the one we were going to, so as to cut off the retreat of the Chinese. The 49th were on our extreme right. On we moved till we came to some houses leading to a narrow bridge, about one hundred and fifty yards from the Chinese, who were drawn up in close order on a hill commanding the pass. Neither party had as yet fired a shot. We halted while Sir Hugh Gough and Colonel Mountain went on to reconnoitre.

The bridge was very narrow, and the Chinese had built a sort of arch over it, which diminished its breadth still more, and the only opening through it was closed with a large stone. This was removed, and our men were ordered to take their great coats off, to enable them to pass through. On the opposite side was a large house, under cover of which we formed again, and again put on our coats.

Why they did not oppose our passage of the bridge has always been a matter of wonder to us, as there was excellent cover close to it, and a few good marksmen might have done great execution, for it could not be crossed by a dash.

The only shots fired, I believe, were at our big drum, which could not be got through the bridge. We had to get a boat and bring it over. I suppose the Chinese took it for some formidable instrument of destruction, instead of noise.

We were greatly amused, but I dare say the drummers bestowed their blessings on it, for attracting so much unpleasant attention upon them. It was conveyed across, however, in perfect safety.

CHAPTER III.

Occupation of Ting Hae—Chinese cannon foundry
—Imperial edict—Entry into Ning-Po—Public
buildings—Captain Anstruther's cages.

AFTER a few minutes' halt, we moved on round the foot of the hill to the attack, the light company's marksmen leading. Our way lay through a deep gorge. On getting pretty close to the enemy, they opened a heavy fire on us from two brass carronades, their gingalls, and matchlocks, but luckily for us they were ill directed, only taking a leg off one man, and wounding two more. Before they could

reload, we were among them, and a total rout ensued. We drove them through their tents before us for about a mile and a half, till we reached the river. Those who escaped to our right must have fallen in with the 55th Regiment, those to our left, with the 49th Regiment.

The 49th had, at the same time we were engaged, attacked and carried their point of attack, which was obstinately defended. As they came towards the river, they drove a large body of the retreating Chinese on us, so that the unfortunate devils were hemmed in between us, the 49th, and the river, having the option of being shot, or drowned, for they would not throw down their arms, although signs were made to them that the firing would be stopped if they did so.

Mr. Thom, one of the interpreters to the expedition, had some white flags

made with Chinese characters printed on them, advising them to surrender, and not to prolong a useless resistance. Many were shot, numbers drowned themselves, and to add to the horror of their situation, their own batteries, on the opposite side, fired through them at us.

The Chinese are a curious people; though some showed very little confidence in our humanity and proper feeling of the customs of war, yet others put implicit faith in us. I saw one man who was badly wounded, crawl down the hill and ask our men for water during the time that the firing was going on.

I went up to look at some other wounded men, and they began instantly to beg for mercy, and seemed surprised at my giving them a basin of water to drink, instead of cutting their throats. About three hundred surrendered. Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, took

possession of one of their batteries out of which they had been driven, and turned guns on shore on the opposite side of the river.

The work being done on our side, we had time to look about us and notice what was doing on the opposite shore.

The marines and sailors having stormed and carried the joss-house, were coming down to clear the batteries underneath, which still kept up an occasional fire, when we were startled by a tremendous explosion. The powder-magazine in the work into which they were just going had blown up. But whether the Chinese had done it themselves before they left the battery, or whether it was caused by our shells or rockets, nobody could accurately ascertain.

The Naval brigade had a fortunate escape upon this occasion, for if they had

been a few minutes sooner, their loss might have been severe. As it happened, only one drummer was killed by the explosion. It was a fine sight from the position we occupied. We felt the shock—the ground seemed first to heave up, and then to burst in all directions, carrying stones and rubbish to a great height.

Shortly after this, some of the men-of-war's boats, and small steamers, made their way into the river, the entrance of which was nearly blocked up with large piles of wood driven into sunken junks filled with stones. Junks of all sizes and sorts were flying up the river in the greatest alarm. They had not calculated on the place being forced so soon. One of the small steamers took us across to the city of Ting Hae. It was late when we all got across, and we took up our quarters for the night in a

joss-house near one of the gates. I think about ninety iron, and eighty-two brass guns and carronades were taken.

A boat belonging to the unfortunate brig, Kite, and two of her carronades, were found here. These had served the Chinese as models for casting their carronades, which were exactly of the same make. There was a good cannon foundry in the town, and a number of guns and carronades, both brass and iron, were found in it not quite finished.

I saw one gun in the mould, which must have been cast shortly before the attack on the place, for the metal was still too hot to be touched.

Their blasting-bellows are worked by the hand, and keep up a perpetual current of wind ; these were shaped like cylinders worked by a piston, the nozzle of the bellows being placed in the centre of the

cylinder. Some of their iron guns were of an immense size and weight of metal, but their bore was small, none exceeding a thirty-two pounder.

They had moulds for casting their round and grape shot. The ball is seldom made to fit the gun exactly, and their usual charge is one shot, nearly fitting three or four of any size, and then a quantity of grape and cannister, charging the gun nearly to the muzzle.

The moulds for casting the guns were made of fine clay, bound with iron hoops, not all in one, but in separate pieces, fitting one on the other.

In a joss-house in rear of our quarters, the Chinese had established a workshop for making gun-carriages; these were also copied from ours, but were more solid. They were better made and

finished than any we had as yet seen. All these improvements must have been begun during the last year ; for the guns at Chusan, when first we visited that city, and even at Canton, were old rotten machines, with touch-holes which you might put two fingers into. A great deal of courage was required to fire them, and yet the Chinese use them pretty well. I do not think we could do as much with them.

I found two books in the house, on mathematics, astronomy, mechanism, and gunnery, which had evidently been obtained from the Jesuits, for the plates were too good to be their own, though they had tried to make them appear so, by putting Chinese characters on them ; and the stands of the globes were ornamented with the Imperial dragon.

Both here, and at Chusan, the walls and batteries were covered with large wooden crosses, for which we were at a loss to account, but were given to understand, that knowing our reverence for the cross, they supposed we should not like to fire at it. I mentioned this to some of the officers of the French corvette, *Danaïde*, who were then at Ting Hae, and they were greatly amused at the idea. I went to see how the joss-house on the hill had been handled by the *Wellesley*. It was completely riddled with shot and shell. No men could possibly have remained in it long, the splinters of wood and stone alone would have obliged them to quit it.

There was a battery a little lower down the hill facing the sea. In it were some long brass guns of Portuguese manufacture, and an iron gun, an eighty-four pounder.

The powder magazine outside the house had blown up. One shot had blown open the gate of the place, and killed six men in the archway. Some Mandarins were taken prisoners, and several committed suicide. The great general and governor of the city Yukeen, who had vowed to destroy us all, and sleep in our skins, had fled. We were told afterwards that he had destroyed himself.

We can only form an idea of the numbers opposed to us at Chusan, and Ting Hae, by the enemy's own statements, and from the Imperial edicts and other proclamations I give an extract of one issued by the Imperial Commissioner, translated by Mr. Thom. After alluding to the first capture and the second surrender of Chusan, the proclamation thus proceeds :

“ Now, however, the district of Ting

Hae has been put into a complete state of defence. I have sent thither valiant generals bred on the field of battle, who when necessary, will head five thousand veteran troops, now placed there in garrison. And all along the different arms of the sea, war vessels filled with gallant sailors stationed in ambush, and I the Imperial Commissioner, in conjunction with Yu, general of the land forces of Che Keang, and Lew, lieutenant-governor of the same province, have stationed ten thousand fierce soldiers at Ting Hae, and all along the shores of our seas they are studded over every place, one adjoining the other, with the strictest orders to keep good watch and guard. Thus if the rebels, after having been defeated at Canton, should again dare to approach our shores, truly they will be like moths flying at the candle, or like fish jumping into a net; for I will

slaughter them utterly, and will never allow one man of them to return alive."

The loss of the force was small, considering the strength of the position carried. The Chinese must have suffered severely. The taking of Ting Hae was well planned and executed. As our men expressed it, "They had had satisfaction out of the Chinese. It will be some time, I should think, before they come to time again. They never had met a drubbing before."

The town of Ting Hae is about three miles in circumference, with extensive suburbs, but containing nothing very remarkable. The embankment made to protect the wall on the sea face, was a beautiful piece of workmanship; it was faced with granite closely joined together, extending all along the edge of the sea.

NING-PO OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH
FORCES.

On the 13th, having left a small garrison at Ting-Hae, we went on board the steamers to take Ning-Po, a city about fourteen miles further up the river. The river is navigable for ships of six or seven hundred tons. When we came in sight of the walls we saw no signs of soldiers, nor any preparations for defence. The people crowded out in thousands on both sides of the river to stare at us.

On we steamed until we reached a bridge of boats, thrown across the river, which formed the communication between the suburbs and city, and led to one of the gates. The bridge was formed by large junks, built for the purpose, and boarded over, joined by long chains made fast to each shore ; only

two or three junks on each side were moored. The centre part of the bridge could be easily removed to allow our vessels to pass up. The steamers ran their bowsprits right over it, and we got out over the bows. The gates of the city were closed, but it was evident that there was no intention to oppose our entry. Ladders having been brought up, some men climbed over and opened the gates.

We marched in quietly, and drew up on the walls, our band (the 18th) playing God save the Queen and Rule Britannia. We then moved on round the walls, placing guards at the different gates. The few guns which were on the walls had been withdrawn from the embrasures and turned in the opposite direction; I suppose to show that no resistance had been intended.

It rained nearly the whole time, and

was almost dark when we got to our quarters in an immense public building, (the chief magistrate's office), a miserable place, having no furniture of any sort in it. I contrived to light a fire to dry our clothes at. The nights were now beginning to be cold. The rooms we took for ourselves were filled with bamboo presses containing books and papers (public records). We threw the presses away ; the papers served for beds. The General and the 49th occupied another building close to us, a little better than ours, but in very bad condition.

The artillery, under Captain Anstruther took up their quarters in the very same building, where, the year before, Captain Anstruther had been confined as a prisoner. Now the case was altered—he was master there. He found the two cages he had been shut up in, and

the irons he wore. I went next day to see the room the prisoners had occupied. Captain Anstruther's drawings of guns and horses were still to be seen on the walls. Some memoranda of events, and the accounts of supplies from Chusan, and the manner of their expenditure, were also still in perfect preservation. Nothing had been effaced.

Captain Anstruther kept his cages ; and when H. M. ship, *Larne*, sailed for Madras, the smallest of the two was sent to his friends there as a curiosity.

Not a stone of the place was left standing after the artillery took up new quarters. This was done as a retaliation for the enemy's treatment of Mrs. Noble. About £23,000, in sycee silver was discovered in a part of the building ; but a great quantity must have been carried

off in the night by the people, for a hole had been made in the wall of the room, and several cases were emptied, and others had been taken away.

CHAPTER IV.

Description of Ning-Po—Monuments—Ancient pagoda—Uncomfortable quarters—Chinese bread making—Chinese furniture—Tools—The circular saw—Chinese tailors—Gloves—Public granary—Servants—Ponies—Expedition to Yew-Yow.

THE city of Ning-Po is situated in an extensive plain, the river branching off between the east and north-east gates, running north-north-west and west by south. The walls are four miles and three quarters in circumference, averaging about twenty-seven feet in height and twenty in breadth.

The city has six gates, in good repair,

and a commodious guard-house built over each. The suburbs are very extensive and thickly populated, and business to a considerable amount is carried on in them.

The town is certainly the best we have seen in China. The two principal streets cross it, running north and south, east and west. Many of the streets were ornamented with triumphal arches, or properly speaking, monuments, erected to the memory of distinguished persons. They were built of granite, and decorated with fantastic figures standing out in bold relief, and carved in the most elaborate manner. It required a close examination of them to be convinced that they were really stone, and not made of composition. A few of these monuments were falling to pieces, being as old as the thirteenth century. The most recent, which were perfect, were built in the

fifteenth century. One of the handsomest of them might easily have been taken down, for they were all in separate pieces, morticed one into the other. If sent to England, and placed in one of the parks, it would have been much admired.

All the public buildings were ornamented by two grotesque lions, placed on each side of the door-way, with one paw raised on the head of its cub, and having a ball of stone carved in its mouth, in the same way as those ivory balls which are brought home for sale as curiosities from Canton.

Between the west and south gates, stood a curious and, apparently, very old eight-storied pagoda, 'about one hundred and forty feet high, in a bad state of repair. It was ascended from the inside, by means of wooden stairs. At every

twenty steps was a landing-place, marking each story, with eight apertures instead of windows. Lanterns were placed in each aperture, and when lighted at night, the effect must have been singular. These lanterns were, however, never lighted during the time we remained at Ning-Po. The summit of the pagoda was crowned with a stone ornament resembling Scotch thistle. The view from the top was very fine. On a clear day, you could see the whole country for a great distance round, the whole of the plain around Ning-Po, and the windings of the river as far as Ting-Hae.

The place was looked after by some poor priest, who lived in a joss-house close to it. Some of the temples were handsome, but there were none equal to those at Chusan.

We remained nearly three weeks in our first quarters, and most uncomfortable

we were the whole time, being all stowed in four small rooms. It rained nearly the whole time, and all the rooms leaked. We messed in the open air, under a small verandah, where we ran the chance either of perishing with cold, or being blinded with dust and smoke from the fire. It had not yet been settled whether we were to winter in Ning-Po, or return to Ting-Hae and Chusan.

In the beginning of November we changed our quarters, and moved into a large temple of Confucius, which had been fitted up as barracks for the men. The rooms were large and lofty, and the open parts were boarded and matted up. It held the whole of the 18th and a company of the 55th Regiment.

The General would not allow the centre building to be occupied for fear of its being spoilt. It formed one large hall, handsomely painted and gilded, sup-

ported by immense wooden pillars. This was used by the Chinese as a public hall of examination of students.

The temples of Confucius have not the same absurd figures of gods in them as the other joss-houses. The building place covered a good deal of ground, and was surrounded by a wall about seven feet high.

The places given to the officers for quarters were miserable holes, which it required a great deal of ingenuity to be made habitable. All the apertures were stuffed up with paper and straw, and mats were nailed over all.

We procured some glass in the town, but of a very inferior description, and had frames made for the windows. The Chinese seldom use glass, but substitute a thin transparent white paper, which admits but a poor light, and is always liable to be torn by either rain or wind.

My room had no door in it, and it would have puzzled me to make one in it, but I was spared the trouble by Dr. Mc Lean, of the artillery, (who was doing duty with the 18th), kindly allowing me to pass through his room. Our two rooms were thrown into one during the day, and a screen was placed between them to let down at night. We built an excellent fire-place, which was a great improvement on the charcoal pans, giving much more heat and less dust. Wood was easily got, as there were plenty of uninhabited houses round about.

Our mess-room was not very good. I built the fire-place in it, which, though it gave out great heat, caused a considerable quantity of smoke. This, though a great annoyance, every one was too lazy to alter.

The artillery occupied some houses in

the rear of us, having a guard at a gate close to them, which led out on the river, where the shipping lay. The 49th remained in their old quarters, and the General moved into a house between them and us.

The whole British force was concentrated in one part of the city. Guards mounted daily on the six different gates—three officers and three sergeants. Three subalterns' pickets also patrolled the town at different hours, night and day. A captain and field-officer, of the day, likewise divided the rounds of the walls between them.

Every Wednesday, public guard mounting took place in a large open space, called by us Bell Pagoda Parade-ground, from an immense bell that was taken out of a pagoda close by the buildings. These having been converted into public barracks for troops and stores for arms,

the bell was in consequence seized as prize property and sent to Calcutta. The buildings were spared, and not pulled down.

The General always came in full dress, all officers off duty were required to attend, but not in full uniform. The guards were trooped and mounted in the usual way. Crowds of Chinese always came to look on. We used the ground for drill in fine weather, but the only manœuvre that seemed to please or astonish the Chinese was forming square and preparing to receive cavalry. They always laughed at this manœuvre, though they could not possibly understand what it meant.

Confidence being now completely restored in the city, the market improved daily, and we were able to procure all sorts of provisions, eggs, fowls, vegetables and milk. The latter was a luxury

we had never been able to buy the year before at Chusan, and even here it was difficult to be got good ; for as soon as the rascals found out that we prized and bought a good deal of it, they began to play all sorts of European tricks—watering, mixing it with rice and flour, and adulterating it in every way they could, besides charging a high price for it. Fowls were reasonable and good, four and five for a Spanish dollar. There were also sold in the market what were said to be sheep, but which I firmly believe were only goats fattened up. However, they did duty for mutton. The general price for one of these was three dollars.

Fish was plentiful : good soles, pomfret shrimps, oysters and different other sorts, and sometimes fine sturgeon, were to be bought. They had all sorts of salted fish :

one kind, a long thin fish, of a bright silvery colour, was very good, better than the best salted salmon.

Fresh beef was served out daily to the men ; two or three bullocks, according to their size being given to each corps ; and though the beef was not very good, yet it made excellent soup and stews. The bullocks were scarce, and not very fat. At Ning Po several times we were obliged to have recourse to the plan of taking a few respectable inhabitants and detaining them as hostages, treating them, however, well, till a fresh supply of bullocks was brought in.

This is by far the best way of getting supplies in China, instead of sending out foraging parties ; for, as soon as the people see a red coat coming, they drive away the cattle and hide them among the trees on the hills. They are also very dexterous in concealing their fowls, stow-

ing them in all sorts of curious places, under the beds, in baskets covered over with rubbish, or hung up to the ceiling. Sometimes they turn them adrift in the fields to take care of themselves.

A person unaccustomed to hunt for them would seldom find many. The animals seemed to know their danger, for they never made the least noise that could lead to their hiding-place. Any one who could crow like Tittlebat Titmouse, to make them answer him, would be a useful addition to a foraging party.

Fortunately, however, we were not often reduced to the necessity of sending out parties of this description. It is always disagreeable work, particularly when you have to hunt in a hot sun for your dinner.

As soon as the Chinese had recovered from the alarm consequent on our taking possession of a place, they usually

brought in supplies of their own accord, knowing they would have a good market.

The prices given by the commissariat for bullocks varied according to the size of the animal, from eight to fifteen Spanish dollars. But we have often been obliged to give as high as twenty to twenty-five dollars for a good one, for our own mess. Their eggs are scarce, but plenty of ducks can always be got.

The Chinese here breed an uncommon number of ducks, turning them out into the paddy fields to feed, with a man to prevent their straying or being stolen. The soldiers preferred the duck eggs to the hen eggs, as the stronger and contained more in them.

Instead of serving out bad biscuits the men received 8d. cash each, which was the value of the biscuits, and quite

sufficient to enable them to buy vegetables and bread. The bread made by the Chinese is very good. The process of making it is very different from our own, for after kneading it to a proper consistency, it is steamed, not baked. Water is first placed in an open iron vessel; on the top of this are hair sieves lined with a peculiar sort of leaf, in which the bread is arranged, piled one layer above the other, five or six deep, and the steam is made to penetrate through them all. The bread, however, is greatly improved by being toasted afterwards.

Many shops in the principal streets were opened, but little was offered for sale except bones, Chinese caps, pictures and nicknacks of different sorts. Some of the pictures were well done, and curious; the colours are beautiful, but

they have no idea of perspective. I noticed a large porcelain warehouse, but did not see any china so good as that brought to Chusan the year before. We were told there that it all came from Ning Po ; perhaps the quantity bought up there, might have exhausted the supply of ornamental china.

One street was inhabited entirely by furniture sellers. Some of the houses contained very handsome beds, tables, and chairs of curious patterns, beautifully varnished, inlaid with figures in ivory and different kinds of wood. They had not been able to remove these things previous to our arrival.

Though their iron work is not good, yet their tools, such as chisels, planes, axes, &c. are excellent, and kept very sharp. They make use of the circular instead of the hand saw. They have a saw

for particularly fine work, which if we had not seen them using, we should have imagined the work had been done with a chisel. The blade of it consists merely of a single piece of brass wire jagged with a sharp instrument. The pattern to be carved is traced on the wood, and a hole is bored in it, through which the wire is passed and made fast to the handle which is kept outside the wood : the drawing is then cut with the greatest care and accuracy.

For all rough work, they make use of a small sort of axe, slightly rounded on one side. This answers the purpose of an adze. In peaceful times, the streets of a Chinese city must present a very fine appearance, from the way the front sign-boards are painted and gilded. The inside of the shops are protected from the sun by screens extending across the streets, sup-

ported from the roof of the house. These are either of matting, or, in order to admit the light, are made of oyster shells scraped fine, set in frames like panes of glass.

We set a great many tailors to work for us who made things very well if they had a good pattern ; but it was necessary to be careful that there was no defect, or patch in it, for they copied exactly as they saw the article before them. Our gloves puzzled them most. Their first attempts to imitate them produced most absurd looking things ; but as we were not very particular about our personal appearance, they answered the purpose of keeping our hands warm, being lined with fur. Only one man succeeded in turning out a pair at all resembling English gloves. They were almost the only trade's-people who did not desert the city, and they had always plenty to do.

One of the public buildings was an immense granary. The contents of it were sold to the Chinese, much under the market price. They were allowed to go in a few at a time, and fill a sack as full as they liked, paying a dollar as they came out again. At first, they invariably tried to pass bad money if they could. When found out, they only laughed and produced good coin, which they had ready in case of detection. Their anxiety to get in, and the great numbers who constantly besieged the doors, produced some very amusing scenes. It was as good as a fight at a fair ; they laid into one another with great bamboos, the strongest upsetting the weak ones. In their eagerness to get in some heads were broken, and it was as much as our soldiers could do, without having recourse to actual violence, to prevent their all rushing in

at once, in which case we should in vain have looked for payment.

It was a great amusement to us to go down and see the row. The enormous weight of grain one man would take out on his shoulders at the door was extraordinary. There were numbers to assist as each man got outside the gates, but here there was great risk of being robbed by those who either had no money or could not get in themselves.

About this time, a great many bad dollars were in circulation. It required quick practice to be able to detect the bad ones from the good, so well do the Chinese counterfeit money. Some of these dollars were copper merely washed with silver, others were split in two, the silver taken out, being replaced with lead and copper, and so neatly closed

again, that the mask was not easily seen. At first the Chinese, here, would take nothing in payment from us but the chop dollars, which are Spanish dollars ; but as every man who receives them puts his chop, or sign, on them ; in course of time they are nearly cut to pieces. However, it was soon found out, that the Mexican and Peruvian dollars were as heavy as the others, and not so likely to be false.

The rupees which at first were not liked, from the Chinese not knowing their value, soon began to be taken as readily as dollars.

The merchant and opium ships, always employ a shroff, whose duty it is to examine all the money paid in. These officers are remarkably expert at counting and proving the value of the coin, running it over quickly with their fingers, detecting

bad money even in the dark, by the sound.

We were all badly off for native, (Indian), servants. Many officers took Chinamen, but were invariably robbed. I had one for the last three months we were at Ning Po. He was an ugly, disreputable fellow, but he never robbed me, which was more than I expected from his appearance. I christened him Mons. Lafytte; he agreed to go with me when we left Ning Po, but when the time came, he changed his mind and would not do so.

The soldiers had a great many boys, who always remained about the barracks doing little jobs for them, assisting in cooking and carrying the guard's dinners.

The children are very intelligent and sharp, they pick up English easily; almost

all the young blackguards about the place could swear in very good English.

A number of ponies having been caught in the town, their owners, the Chinese cavalry having abandoned them, the artillery selected the best of them to assist in dragging their guns. They had shafts made for the carriages, put the ponies in training, and had not much difficulty in teaching them to draw quietly.

These ponies are stout little animals, and remarkably sure footed in any rough or difficult part of the road. Instead of holding them up, give them their head let them take it quietly, and they will never make a false step. They are accustomed to going up and down flights of steps. The Chinese never shoe them ; for, from the peculiar construction of the

paths, and their being paved with large flat stones, it would endanger their footing.

On the 22nd of December, the flank company of the 18th, 49th, 55th, part of the Madras artillery embarked on board the *Sesostris*, *Nemesis*, and *Phlegethon* steamers towing the boats of the squadron, with the sailors and some marines, and proceeded up the north branch of the Ning Po river, to a town called Yew Yow, where the General had information, that the Chinese were collecting a force, and that two or three thousand men were in the town, large stores of grain having been collected ; and further that they had begun to stake the river, to prevent our getting at them by water.

About forty-five miles up the river, we found they had commenced driving in

piles. We saw some soldiers on the hills above the stakes, but they dispersed on our firing two shots from the thirty-two pounders at them.

CHAPTER V.

Arrival at Yew Yow — A pursuit — Seizure of the town of Tze Ke—Shooting parties—Fishing birds —Rumours of an attack on Ning-Po.

WE reached Yew Yow this evening, (27th December), and were quartered for the night in some houses near the bank of the river, it being too late to attempt the town that night. The gates were closed, and we did not then know whether the place would be defended or not.

In the morning the people came out to say, that the gates were open, and that the soldiers had left, three days before. We met with no opposition, but a party who went round by the walls, (the Naval Brigade), were suddenly fired at by the Chinese soldiers who, it appears, had only retired outside the town. The whole force went soon in pursuit of them, for they ran, after firing a few volleys. We pursued them, for about seven miles over the deep snow, which lay three or four feet deep in some places. They were able to keep in advance of us, from their knowing the country, and throwing away their arms and clothing, when pressed too closely.

The weather was exceedingly cold, the thermometer being much below the freezing point ; but still we felt the sun hot, especially when taking violent exercise. Sir Hugh Gough found it neces-

sary to take off his warm coat, and continued the chase in his shirt sleeves. We could not, however, overtake the enemy, and having reached their encampment, it was destroyed, and several stores of arms and ammunition were burnt.

The loss of the Chinese was estimated about forty men killed.

The chase across the snow presented a singular appearance, the contrast between uniforms of English and Chinese, the clothing and arms that strewed the ground, and the occasional tumbling among the men, from the insecurity of ground, afforded a kind of diversion.

At night we returned to our old quarters, which were very uncomfortable, being much too open and airy for weather, where the thermometer at night falls to fifteen degrees.

We were ill provided with warm clothing, consequently got but little sleep,

besides being nearly smothered with the smoke of the fires, from the men's quarters below us. We got, however, some of the best beef I ever ate in China, here, having fallen in with some well-fed bullocks.

After destroying the arsenals and opening the granaries to the people, we left Yew Yow for another town, on our return, called Tze Ke. On our way, some of the boats interrupted the Chinese mail bag, which was made up in the same way as our own, containing letters for the different towns in the vicinity. It was overhauled by Mr. Gutzalaff, with a view to see if he could gather any information. There were several bundles of the Pekin Gazettes containing proclamations and edicts from the Emperor, but nothing of further consequence.

We reached Tze Ke at night, but did not land till next day, as it was late, and

no one knew exactly, the situation of the town. We marched to the city, four miles distant from the river. It was also walled in, but the gates were open.

Meeting no soldiers, we opened the granaries to the people, and allowed them to carry away the grain. We then returned to the steamers, reached Ning Po on the evening of the 31st December, glad to get back to our warm beds, for campaigning with the thermometer at 16 degrees is sufficiently arduous.

Here, when not on duty, we frequently went in shooting parties to a range of hills to the eastward of Ning Po, about seven miles off. We started early in the morning, crossed the river, and getting into large boats on the opposite side, tracked up a large canal to the foot of a range of hills, which gave a promise of sport. Pheasants were plentiful here, but difficult to rise, and as we had no

dogs, we were compelled to beat for ourselves. We, consequently, passed many birds, and generally lost all that were not shot dead.

The pheasants are very fine birds, and are as large as in England, but differing in plumage. The head is of a whitish fawn colour, tinged with bluish green, and above each eye, are two white lines, forming a sort of eye-brow, and they have a white ring round the neck. The side of the wings and rump feathers exhibit a similar greenish blue tinge.

The females are of a reddish brown colour. We never could prevail upon the Chinamen to beat for us, as they liked neither the work nor our guns; but it amused them greatly to see us beat for ourselves, especially for woodcocks. They picked up the word, and whenever they saw us going out with our guns, used to call it out after us.

Snipes were in abundance, both outside and in the walls of the city. You could always get a few hours' good shooting. At Chusan and at the Bogue, the painted snipe were common enough, but I never saw any at Ning-Po.

Woodcocks were plentiful, especially at Ting-Hae. Twenty brace have been killed there in a day. Wild ducks of all sorts could be procured in great numbers in all the rivers, canals and creeks. Some mandarin ducks were brought alive into Ning-Po for sale, but they do not abound in that part of the country.

The weather was much colder here than at Chusan, yet I never saw as many wild geese and swans, though the snow lay on the ground for six weeks together, and at Chusan, seldom above a day or two.

We shot some swans there, the year before, and ate them, but they were very

course and oily, requiring, besides plenty of pepper, that excellent sauce, hunger, to make them palatable.

Wild pigeons and doves were good and numerous ; and, as we shot a good deal for the pot, they were consequently persecuted, when nothing else was to be found.

One of our officers shot a large otter at Chusan, last year, the only one I ever saw ; but the otters must be plentiful, for the Chinese use a great many skins in lining their cloaks.

The hedge and field-sparrows seem to be common to all parts of the world, not differing in plumage in any of them.

There is a crow with a white ring round his neck, which is rather uncommon except in China. I believe it is considered a sacred bird.

The magpies are very numerous, and of the same species as at home, but some

of them are remarkable for the beauty of their tails. The jays are very handsome.

I have seen abundance of deer in the woods, the same as those called in India, hay deer. The only place in which I saw rabbits was at Ponton, or Worshipping Island.

The Chinese frequently brought pheasants and deer into the market. They were all shot by them, with iron shot of different sizes. It would appear that they killed them sitting, for their matchlocks are awkward things to kill with flying. We never fell in with any Chinese sportsmen.

The Chinese are very fond of keeping birds in cages; even in the tents, the soldiers had numbers of them. Some of the cages were very pretty. These birds were either the thrush, whose notes are very sweet, or the noisy mina.

Very few of the birds in these parts of China are remarkable for beauty, or differ in any way from the European birds of the same species.

One day, while out walking, I had the good luck to see the fishing birds at work. There were forty-five of them, in seven small canoes. It was most amusing to see them diving and bringing up the fish. A ring is fastened loosely round their neck to prevent them swallowing what they catch; to this ring round the neck was fastened a string, which was attached also to one of their legs. If a bird caught a fish, and did not bring it instantly to the boat, he was pulled by this string, and lifted in by a long bamboo, having a hook at the end. When the birds are idling, the Chinese give them a pat with the bamboo, and down they all go. When any of them get tired, they jump up on the side of the boat and rest

for a time. When moving off to a fresh fishing-ground, or going home, they jump up on the sides of the boat, taking care to balance themselves properly, by not all sitting on the same side, and spreading out their wings to let the water run off. They belong to the same species as our cormorant.

During the continuance of the frost and snow, the weather was delightful. The Chinese were much astonished at our snow-balling matches, and did not seem to understand the pleasure of playing in the cold and wet, and disliked exceedingly being pelted themselves.

In the month of January, we made another expedition up the south-west branch of the river to a city called Fung-Woa, about twenty-six miles up the river, and fourteen miles inland. We marched through a pretty country to the city, but found no signs of troops, slept

there one night, and returned to the steamers next day; our vessel got aground, and not getting off very easily, we left her and marched back to Ning-Po.

Till the month of March, we had been left in quiet possession of Ning-Po, as the Chinese had not entirely recovered from the effect of their last defeat; but we now heard every day rumours of armies collecting, and orders being given for our utter extermination.

Very little credit was given to these reports, for we did not believe that the Chinese would dare to attack us, though the great extent of the walls made the circumstance feasible.

On the evening of the 10th of March, Mr. Gutzlaff positively asserted, that we should be attacked, that same night. Even after this assurance, none of the guards were reinforced, nor were any preparations made to receive the enemy. The

patroles were merely ordered to keep a sharp look out, and each officer was charged to go out three times during the night. The rest of the force went quietly to bed.

I was picket officer that day (10th March) and at four o'clock in the evening, went about a mile into the west gate suburbs, but saw nothing to make me think that we should be attacked, for the people had been gradually leaving the town, firmly believing themselves, that we should be driven out.

The shops were all shut, and the market-men told us that they did not intend to return next day, and drew their hands across their throats to give us to understand, that we should be murdered. The beggars and hangers on about the barracks also left, saying they would come back when the bung-bung was all over.

The people in the suburbs seemed anx-

ious only to get out of the way of the soldiers. But as the cry of wolf had been so often raised before, we did not pay much attention to it, all thinking it was merely a panic that had struck the inhabitants.

CHAPTER VI.

Attempt on Ning-Po—Sortie, and slaughter of the Chinese—Retreat and pursuit—Apathy of the country people—The Tipperary touch—Chinese military accoutrements—Night attack on Ting-Hae.

I WENT out again at nine o'clock, P. M., and all was then perfectly still. At twelve o'clock, we heard a gun fired in the direction of the Columbine, at the north gate. I then laid ready to turn out, at a moment's notice, for I thought something would be attempted. At two, we were awakened by a heavy firing and occasional explosions. The bugles sound-

ed, and we were formed on parade, in a few minutes. I fell in with my patrol of twenty-one men, and was ordered by the Colonel to go out patrolling, as we heard it was only an attack on the shipping by fire-rafts.

I proceeded to the gate nearest us, where the artillery had their guns and a guard. On my way, I met the officer of the south gate, who told me he had been attacked from within and without, and had been obliged to retire. This was rather alarming. On reaching the gate, I found Colonel Montgomery there with the guns ready to move.

I accompanied him to the south gate, but found that it had been retaken by a company of the 49th, sent down by Colonel Morris, who commanded, in the absence of Sir Hugh Gough, who was unfortunately at Chusan. I believe the Chinese took advantage of this circum-

stance to make the attack that night. We learnt that some of the Chinese, who had made their way as far as the market-place, had been driven out with great loss.

All being safe here, and hearing continued firing at the west gate, Colonel Montgomery moved on thither. We had been joined by Colonel Mountain, with an escort of the 26th. I was a few paces in the front of the guns, with the picket, and at a short distance from the south gate, when I saw a man leisurely walking on the walls. I challenged him; he answered, Police. I thought this strange, as none of our Chinese police were ever allowed on the walls. Without drawing my sword, therefore, I went up to seize him. He made a blow at me with his sword, but I avoided it by jumping aside; and before I could secure him, he rushed to the parapet and jumped over, down a

height of about twenty-seven feet, and, strange to say, alighted on his feet unhurt, and ran for his life. He was eventually shot, but not without some trouble, for it was still dark, and he kept close to the walls.

We were fired at, as we passed, from a house inside the town ; but no one was hit. On reaching the west gate, we found that Lieutenant Armstrong, 18th, had been attacked by a considerable body of men, but had driven them back with great loss. The enemy came on bravely, and got up to the very gate, where a good many were shot ; eight men were killed by the guard putting their shoulders to the parapet of the wall, which was brick, topped with heavy stones, and pushing it down upon them.

Two handsome silk banners were taken by Lieutenant Armstrong ; the standard bearers were shot at the gate. It seemed

that the enemy meditated another attempt, for, the morning now breaking, we saw bodies of soldiers marching across a bridge in the suburbs.

Two of the mountain-howitzers being brought up, some shells were thrown at them, but I do not think with any effect. Our men kept up a fire on all who showed themselves, for they came skirmishing up to the wall among the houses. It was now that Colonel Montgomery was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Seeing that we should do no good by this sort of firing, the Colonel collected the party consisting of the 18th, a few companies of the 26th, 49th, and artillery with the howitzers; in all, about one hundred and forty men. We thought that the Chinese had retreated, for we found a gingall battery abandoned, and numbers of fires for lighting matches; but about half a mile from the gate, we came upon

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them drawn up in dense numbers in the street, with their banners to the front.

The 49th, who were leading, did not open fire till within about twenty yards from the enemy. At the same time I closed up my party, and fired. Colonel Montgomery then called out for a party to attack them in rear. I thought I knew the way; and by breaking through a house, and wading into a canal, Colonel Montgomery, Colonel Mountain, Lieutenant Molesworth, in the artillery, and myself, with a small party, contrived to reach a lane, which led us well in rear of them.

Though we could not attack them, except on their flank, for fear of being shot by the other party, by standing on one side we could shoot and bayonet all who passed. I do not think a man of that body escaped, for the artillery gave them two rounds of canister at about fifty yards' distance, and the carnage was

horrible. The dead bodies indeed, lay piled five or six deep for a considerable distance along the street.

The guns were obliged to be left behind, but we moved on, through the suburbs, and about the end of them, fell in with the main body of the Chinese in full retreat. We pursued them for about six miles, killing a great many. They never attempted to stand, halting only once to fire some gingalls, and then continuing their flight. It was fortunate for us that they did not know how small our party was; for if they had turned upon us, we should have had little chance. Passing through a few houses they got jammed, for I found they had thrown away the sedans and chairs in which the mandarins had been carried. The most extraordinary part of the scene was the coolness with which the country people looked on, crowding the bridges and every

spot from which they could see well, in amazing number. We were obliged to call and make signals to them to get out of the line of fire, to prevent their being shot, and I can safely say not an unarmed person was touched. The circumstance of their thus assembling showed what confidence they had that we would not injure them ; but the little interest they took in their countrymen did not raise them in my estimation. They seemed rather to enjoy their defeat, regarding what was passing as an amusement ; though the slaughter in the street astonished them.

We followed, as far as was thought prudent, and if we had been properly reinforced, and men had been sent from the city to continue the pursuit, a great many more would have been cut off. But as none of the regiments were allowed to leave their quarters, we were left to ourselves. It was thought sufficient

to protect the Barracks, and thus a good opportunity was lost of making a severe example of the enemy, and of showing our decided superiority ; for the body which attacked us were picked men, chosen from tribes who had never met us before. They were induced to do so by an advance of pay, every man having from six to fifteen dollars about him, besides being assured that we were easily to be overcome.

About twenty wounded men were taken into our hospital, where their wounds were dressed ; but several died from the immense quantity of opium they had taken to get their courage up to the fighting point. Most of the attacking party were mad with excitement, produced probably by this abominable drug. They considered themselves as the forlorn hope, for the main body was at some distance from them, when we

attacked. The loss of the Chinese was about four or five hundred men. Two men of the 18th, who were confined for drunkenness in solitary cells, (built on each side of the guard houses,) distinguished themselves on being released, when the attack commenced by their coolness and courage. One of them, a great blackguard, seeing a Chinese in the act of getting on the wall, instead of allowing the guard to shoot him, rushed at him, took his matchlock from him and brained him with the butt end, saying, he would show him the Tipperary touch. The other knocked a Chinaman over the rampart, with the bolt of the cell. Of course the General forgave them the rest of their punishment.

The fire-rafts, which were sent down on the shipping did no mischief, having taking ground before they reached the enemy. They were towed safely away

by the boats. The *Modeste* fired a broadside into the suburbs next to her, and dismounted a gun which had been brought down to fire at her. The gun which was heard at twelve o'clock was fired by the Chinese, at the *Columbine*, but they ran away without reloading: I suppose this was a sort of signal.

Some of the men wore the Tiger skin dress, with a cap of the same, the tail of the animal hanging down the back, the claws in front. Others, a determined set of men, picked for the purpose of the attack, (*Chantung* men) wore a red scarf tied round their heads. The loss principally fell on the latter from their daring. Seventeen of them were shot in the town, having made their way to the market-place. The people of the city looked at us as we came back with infinitely more fear and respect than before. The last night's affair had done a deal of

good, by giving them assurance of our power.

In the afternoon, all being quiet, as a party of the 18th were returning from taking the guards their supper, they were fired upon from a house in the main street, and the corporal was severely wounded in the leg. The house was instantly searched, but no one was found in it. By a curious coincidence, the house from which the shot was fired, took fire accidentally that night about eight o'clock. About a dozen other houses were destroyed. This measure put an effectual stop to all attempts of this description. The dresses of the men who conducted the fire-rafts were made of layers of hide, something like armour, so as to be fire-proof.

Though fires are frequent in Chinese towns, it is wonderful how short a way they spread, the houses being built in

such a way, that every hundred yards or so, a high wall, without any wood in it, interposes, or the mud walls, after the timbers in them have been burnt, fall in and smother the fire. The generality of the houses being of timber, are built, and even roofed, before the walls (which are merely of bricks and mud) are raised. The space between the bricks, is filled up with small stones and rubbish.

Sir Hugh Gough returned the day following from Chusan ; and we were thanked, in general orders, for the affair.

Ting-Hae had been also attacked that same night, but not by any great number.

In this attack the Chinese were beat off with the loss of about forty men.

CHAPTER VII.

Expedition against Tze Ke—Chinese improvements in the art of war—Silk Guns—Rockets—Camp utensils—Stoves—Return to Ning-Po—Proclamation on kidnapping the British—Police—Chinese barbarity—Evacuation of Ning Po—Health of the regiment 18th Royal Irish.

A STEAMER had been sent up the river in the direction of Tze Ke, and succeeded in destroying some fire-rafts and other combustibles, which were to have been sent down on the shipping. A large encampment was reported to have been seen on the hills above the town.

On the 15th detachments from the 18th,

49th, 26th and Madras Artillery, with the sailors and marines, about 1,200 bayonets, embarked on board the Queen, Nemesis and Phlegethon, to attack that place.

We reached Tze Ke about one o'clock in the afternoon, and saw the hills in rear of the town, covered with tents and soldiers. We landed, and marched to the town. On getting close to the walls, the 18th were ordered to go to the right, round a hill. Here a body of men were drawn up, who fired a harmless volley at us and dispersed. We moved on, keeping the walls on our left, and met no opposition, a few volleys of gingalls only being fired at us from a great distance. The town was escalated by the marines and sailors. We had to ascend an exceedingly steep hill to get on the enemy's flank, as we had been ordered ; and the 49th and Naval Brigade were to attack the position in front, as

soon as we reached our place. Unfortunately, however, for us, the attack was made before we ascended the hill, and, consequently, we had no greater share in the action than pursuing the retreating Chinese who for some time had stood well and defended their position obstinately ; for though we could not see what was going on, yet we heard the fire, which was heavier and better kept up than any I had heard before. We pursued them for about three miles, killing a great many ; numbers drowned themselves in the canals. If the attack had not taken place so soon we should have had time to get on their flank : and the attack being general, would have distracted their fire, which was concentrated on those in front, in which case the loss of the Chinese would have been greater.

They were all picked men, their arms, clothing, and whole accoutrements being

of a superior description. Some, the imperial commissioner's body guard, were dressed in a sort of dark purple turned up with black velvet, with caps of the same colour seamed with velvet. We took up our quarters for the night in their tents, and next morning parties were sent out to collect the scattered arms and destroy them.

Some guns were taken here, which were copied exactly from our three pounders, having the third wheel behind for steering them, which proves that they must have employed spies in Ning-Po to observe our arms and take drawings of them. So far from being bigoted to their old customs and ways of doing things, we have remarked a great improvement in many of their arms since we first met them. They have given up entirely the bow and arrow; and both their matchlocks and gingalls have been

greatly improved. They are much too clever a people not to be sensible of their inferiority as regards the art of war.

We had heard at Ning-Po, that they had had some silk guns made, but did not believe it though we thought it possible that they might be some absurd invention, which would do them more harm than us. However, some were taken here ; but why they called them silk guns I am ignorant. They were cylinders of brass about half of an inch thick, and two feet long, bound with catgut varnished over, having four beackets or handles of the same material for carrying them. This could only be fired by laying them on the ground, or being held by two men. They did not make use of them.

The Chinese rockets were better than usual, carrying about five hundred yards with great force. They had boxes made to

contain about fifteen, which could be fired all together. Three men were found close to our tents, with their heads taken off; I suppose for attempting to run away. One man's neck had been hacked in a most horrible manner by a blunt sword. We collected all the tents and arms into a pile, and burnt them.

Observing an artilleryman groping about, among the remains of a tent, which had been burnt, I asked him what he was doing. He replied that he was looking for some dollars and rupees which he had had in his havresack, which had been blown away from his side the night before, by the explosion of a chatty of powder. He had received no injury in any way, and had recovered some of the money which had been blackened by the fire. Our men found a good deal of money in the tents, both in dollars and sycee. The heights on which the action was fought were called Segoan.

Some of the public granaries and buildings in the town were opened, and the grain was given to the people ; these storehouses were afterwards burnt.

Before we left the town, a large house in a hollow between the hills we were on, was set fire to. It contained a large quantity of powder, balls, and other military stores ; it blew up with an explosion.

We then marched to attack another place about eight miles off, whither we heard that the Chinese had retired. This point was supposed to be strongly blockaded. On reaching the foot of the hill, we found that they had abandoned it ; and I must confess, that I as one was not sorry for this ; it was situated in an exceedingly defensible position. The ascent was very steep, and we should have been under a heavy fire the whole time, and unable to return it till we had crowned the heights. The position was

well chosen, and if it had been defended as well as the heights were, on the day before, we should have lost many lives. Here we destroyed a large house full of stores of all sorts, evidently brought thither recently, and we ate some of the Emperor's bread, of which a great quantity had been laid in store, for the use of their troops. It was very tough, but we enjoyed it, not having had any thing for many hours ; a little of it went a long way.

On the line of march the Chinese carry their bread or biscuit by their side, fastened together by a string through the centre of the cakes. Their portable camp fire-place for cooking was very simple and well contrived. Instead of having to hunt for stones to rest the pot on, they were each provided with three iron pegs about a foot long, joined by chains to keep them in a triangular shape, which

being driven lightly into the earth, the pot or kettle rested on the chains, the fire being on the ground. All their camp utensils were good, being made of copper, and very portable.

We halted here for a short time, and before leaving, collected together every thing that would burn, and set fire to the pile. The blaze must have been seen for miles round the country. We reached Tze Ke late that evening, and put up in the suburbs. Went on board next morning, (St. Patrick's Day) and reached Ning-Po that evening.

From that time, we were never molested again, except by their kidnapping any soldier, seaman, or follower whom they could catch straggling about the town. Women were generally employed to decoy the men.

PROCLAMATION OF COMMISSIONER YUKIEN.

(TRANSLATED BY MR. THORN).

THE Imperial Commissioner Yukien, a Vice President of the board of War, and Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Keangao issues this clear proclamation, for the purpose of offering certain specified rewards to encourage the people.

Now as I fear lest the soldiers of the different districts, from what they have heard and seen (of peace) for the last several months back, may not be very anxious about hurrying to the scene of action ; and also fearing lest there may be many gallant strapping fellows of the right sort among our common people, who from having no public document to bear them out, feel backward to assist us in the intended massacre ; and still further

fearing lest there may be some of our native rebels, who having forfeited their lives to the law are anxious to redeem themselves, yet because they dread that their district mandarins may blow away the hair to look for the cicatrix (i. e. rake up their former crimes), therefore keep irresolutely looking about them, uncertain what to do, thus clogging their good intentions to reap laurels by slaughtering the barbarians :

I, the said Imperial Commissioner fearing that such may be the case, judge it proper to fix a certain scale of rewards, and to make the same known in a clear and perspicuous proclamation. And forasmuch, I now proclaim to all soldiers dwelling along the sea-coast, all district military mandarins and civilians, all police-runners, village militia resident, common people, merchants, owners of

vessels, sailors, and native vagabonds and traitors, that they may all thoroughly know and understand: "Should the ships of the English foreigners dare to invade our coast, no matter whether they be war ships or whether they be merchant ships, ye, who are on dry land, must entice them to go on shore, ye, who are afloat must run them on the shoals. Then our guns and muskets will be discharged, at one great volley; with our swords we will slash, with our spears we will stab, and with our hearts united, make one fell swoop of them.

"He who acts meritoriously, let him come straightways to my encampment, and make a due report of what he has done; and if on examination I find his account to be true, I shall immediately pay him the stipulated reward, without discount or abatement. If, however,

there are any lawless villains who make use of the pretext that they are going to kill the robbers, and instead of that, rob and plunder my resident people, such people shall be immediately beheaded, and their heads stuck on poles along the sea-shore, as a spectacle to the people. Their houses and lands will be confiscated, and all their relations most severely dealt with.

“ Finally, it is a difficult thing to assume falsely the merit of having slain these robbers, if no such merit exists.

“ To repel the robbers of his country is the bounden duty of a good citizen ; and in doing so, we shall cherish him and see him amply rewarded. As for those military mandarins and soldiers, who are stationed specially for the defence of the country, if they dare claim the reward of merit while their efforts against

the enemy have been feeble, or if they use the power to oppress the people, impossible will it be to remit or pardon.

“ Let every one tremble and obey !”

REWARDS.

“ No matter whether it be a military mandarin or a civilian, a soldier, a merchant, common peasant, traitor, or vagabond, if he take alive either of the rebel chiefs, for each one he will be paid the sum of fifty thousand dollars ; he will have a peacock's feather conferred on him by the Emperor, and the way shall be open before him for unbounded promotion.

“ If he take alive any other officers, according to their degree of rank, so shall be the scale of rewards, and he shall be reported to the Emperor, and recommended for promotion.

“ If he kill any of these false officers, and produce the head, he shall be rewarded with half the sum he would have had if he had taken them alive.

The Chinese did not confine themselves to kidnapping our men, but also killed or carried off any of their countrymen who made themselves obnoxious to the Government by giving us assistance. The head officer of the Chinese police was taken, and his wife murdered, though he lived pretty close to our barracks.

A native police force had been raised to protect the town from robbers. Their system of watching is very annoying to any one who does not sleep well. In order to show that they are on the alert, they keep up an incessant noise all night with rattles, and by hitting two bits of bamboo together, which produces a loud hollow sound.

Few of the Chinese, except thieves, ever stir out of their houses after sunset. I hardly ever met a Chinese in the streets after nightfall; or if they do go out, they are obliged to carry a lantern, which discovers them at a great distance off.

A Chinese employed by Captain Balfour, of the Marine Artillery, to give him lessons in the language, had a narrow escape of being carried off. The sentry on one of the bridges, at one of the gates, saw a boat passing out of the city, with apparently only one man in it. He fancied, however, that he heard a voice in the boat calling out Gollick, a name the Chinese about Ning-Po had for Mr. Gutzlaff: (the meaning of the word is, I believe, Minister.) The sentry, therefore, called out to the man to stop; on which, he jumped out of his boat and tried to escape, but was knocked down

by some of the guard, with a brick. On going down and searching the boat, they found the unfortunate man stowed away under the boards, gagged, with his hands tied behind him. He had contrived to get the gag partly out of his mouth, and on the boat striking against the side of the arch, he guessed that he was being carried out of the town, and called out in the hope of being heard. He was very much frightened, and could hardly believe that he was safe, even when he was brought to the barracks.

A private of the 49th was captured, but his body was found before they could take it out of the town. He was in a bag, his hands tied behind him to his legs, which were doubled back. Three or four more lashings were about him, and a large walnut, with hair wound round it, had been forced into his mouth, the sides of which were cut to admit it. He was quite dead.

A man and a woman were taken prisoners in the same room in which the body was found. The man avowed that he was one of a party employed by the Government to kidnap our men, yet the scoundrel was not hung but sent to Hong-Kong to work in chains. The house in which the murder was committed was burnt.

Even after this, the Chinese tried to carry away a sailor of the Columbine, who had gone ashore to buy vegetables, and having gone a short way from his party, was seized, bound and gagged. His head was laid on the ground, and a knife drawn lightly across his throat, to show him that he would be killed if he resisted. As they were hurrying him off, however, he managed to seize his clasp knife, and drew it across the fingers of the man who had hold of him ; he knocked another man down with a stone ; the rest

made off, and he ran back to his ship, which was close by. The suburbs were burnt in retaliation for this attempt.

The Chinese never tried to seize any of our officers ; for they had an idea, even if they did not see them, that we all carried pistols in our pockets, of which they had a great dread, not knowing how often they could be fired without loading, for some officers had seven-barrelled pistols.

The town's-people, since the attack, never came back in any numbers ; but they all went to the suburbs, which were very extensive, particularly to the east and west ones.

On the 7th of May, Ning-Po was evacuated, having been in our possession seven months. The city of Ting-Hae was also given up ; but it having been decided to keep the citadel on the hill, a company of the 15th and one of the 55th were left

there. We then set sail for Just-in-the Way, where the fleet was to assemble for further operations.

During the time we were at Ning-Po, the 18th regiment was in the highest state of health ; only one man, I think, having died from sickness in the course of seven months. We were not so fortunate during the seven months spent the year before at Chusan. I think the excellent health of the troops was more attributable to the good and wholesome food they got, than to the climate.

The whole of the salt provisions, biscuit, and often the arrack sent from India during the expedition, were, generally speaking, bad. The salt provisions cured in India, are not at all calculated to keep the time required for their voyage to China ; and when they arrive there, not being perhaps wanted for immediate use, they are put by, and in a few months become unfit to be served out.

At the commencement of the expedition, the condemned provisions were not destroyed. The consequence was, that on our return to Hong-Kong, from Chusan, the transports were jammed up with rotten, useless biscuit and salt provisions, all of which were thrown into the sea at Hong-Kong. The quantity of damaged provisions which we were obliged to destroy, was immense. The Government would have been saved a great expense, and the men would have been much better fed, if the provisions had been procured direct from England, or if more attention had been paid to them. The biscuit was either packed in old bags, or in very bad boxes ; consequently, they were not secured from the rats, cockroaches, and weevils. We were, however, allowed to throw overboard all provisions condemned by a board of survey of three officers.

Though the duty of the men at Ning-Po was pretty hard, there was no sick-

ness ; and I am sure the expense to Government for their food was not so much as it had been the year before.

I have heard many men, during the first two or three months of our stay at Chusan, declare, that they were not able to touch their salt provisions, and that they had lived almost entirely on duck-eggs. Almost the only good provisions which we had, came in the English troop-ships and transports.

CHAPTER VIII.

Sail for Chappoo—Defence—Retreat of the Chinese
—Death of Colonel Tomlinson—Obstinate attack
—Ferocious conduct of the Chinese—Loss of the
18th Royal Irish—Capture of Chappoo—Tartar
soldiers—Tartar houses—Loss of life—Determined
suicides—Burial of Colonel Tomlinson—Chinese
fortitude—Valour of a mandarin—Entrance of
Yang-Tze-Keang—Anchorage before Woosung—
Preparations—Woosung Batteries—Chinese guns
—Arrival at Shang-Hae.

WE remained at Just-in-the-Way a few days, till the fleet collected, and then made sail for Chappoo. The fleet consisted of about twenty-two vessels. We brought

up in Chappoo Bay, on the evening of the 17th. Signals were made for landing troops at daylight on the following day.

The troops were accordingly put into the small steamers next morning, the 18th, the flag-ship *Blonde* and *Modeste* having taken up their positions to attack the batteries ; but I believe it had been intimated to the Admiral the night before, that they would not fire, for fear the town should be destroyed.

We landed quietly but slowly, meeting with no opposition, and having but few boats. We expected to meet the enemy on the top, or just over the brow of the hill, where they had what appeared to us an intrenched camp, as from the ships we could see a sort of work thrown up, with gingalls planted at both ends.

The 18th and 49th were ordered to move along the top of the hill, the 26th, 55th, and Madras Artillery to go round

the foot. On reaching the top of the hill, we saw that what we fancied an entrenched camp, was only a straight line of breast-work, the Chinese supposing we should attack them in front. They deserted it when they saw our flank movement.

We moved on, and, just over the crest of the next hill, met the Chinese troops, who stood for a few rounds, fighting from behind the bushes and broken ground, then taking to their heels. We all pursued them, but from the broken nature of the ground, we were much separated, every one getting along the best way he could.

I pursued one party down a gorge. On passing a tomb, I saw a Chinese lying, apparently unwounded. One of the men was about to shoot him, when I prevented him, and stood by the man till the party passed, when the ungrateful fellow,

instead of being pleased at his escape, deliberately began to cut his throat with a short sword, or knife. I did not interfere with his occupation, but waited to see if he were in earnest ; and he was, for he effectually killed himself.

I then rejoined the party. A mandarin was shot by them : as he fell from his horse I took possession of his cap. He wore a white button, with a peacock's tail with one eye in it. At the end of the gorge was a house with a dead wall nearly round it, into which the men we were pursuing took refuge. We skirmished on both sides pretty well before they went in. As only a few men entered the house, and I did not know whether any had gone in before, I tried to make my way in, but having one or two men hit, and finding that the numbers inside were a great many more than I thought, I withdrew the men under cover of the side

140 DEATH OF COLONEL TOMLINSON.

of the building, till the rest of the two regiments came up. When they arrived, I told Colonel Stevens of the 49th, that there were a great many men in the house, and as they were then firing heavily through the windows and doors, he directed us to withdraw the men from the place, till the guns arrived. Unfortunately, owing to an injudicious and undeserved remark that was made, and which was overheard by Colonel Tomlinson of the 18th, the attack was renewed, Colonel Tomlinson putting himself at the head of some of the men of both regiments, and charging in at the door. He had hardly got in before he received two balls through his neck, and fell back into the arms of the men. He was carried out, and expired in about five minutes, sincerely regretted by us all, both as a commanding officer, and as a friend.

Every one who went into the house was

either wounded or killed, for the house being dark, the people inside could see any one in the door-way, before they themselves could be distinguished.

The door-way was narrow, and inside that was a sort of screen from behind which the enemy could fire. The place could not be carried by a rush, as many men could not get in at a time.

After the Colonel's death it was almost impossible to prevent the men from trying to get in, for they became quite furious and exposed themselves recklessly. Some rockets having come up, they were fired from the door-way into the house, to try and set it on fire ; but we did not succeed.

The artillery now brought up some guns and the men were drawn off from the house, the 18th leaving two companies to see the place destroyed. After much trouble, and the loss of several

more lives, they succeeded in silencing their fire, for the Chinamen had fought like madmen, never expecting any quarter.

On going into the house, only fifty-three out of the whole number—nearly three hundred men—were found alive, and most of those were wounded.

The body of one of the 18th Light Company was found inside the building; he had been shot dead, and we had not been able to bring him out at the time. The Chinese had savagely mutilated him with his own razor which they had taken out of his knapsack, cutting his ears and nose, also scooping his eyes out. It is a great proof of their ferocity that they should commit such cruelties amidst the horrors of their own situation, expecting almost immediate death. This outrage greatly incensed the soldiers, and if they had not been restrained, such a wanton act of

brutality might have cost the prisoners their lives.

Our loss would have been trifling, except for this house. I do not know the loss of the other regiment ; the 18th had one officer killed, Colonel Tomlinson ; two slightly wounded, Lieutenants Jodrell and Murray ; three men killed, and thirty-one wounded. Colonel Mountain, Adjutant-General, was wounded severely in three places, and Captain Campbell of the 55th was severely wounded, and died afterwards. A sergeant of the 18th had a narrow escape : several balls passed through his forage cap, without wounding him, and he knew nothing about it till taking off his cap to get the roll of the company which was in it, he found the book completely cut to pieces. Colonel Tomlinson's Orderly Bugler, got two balls through his cap ; both grazed his head, but did not harm him.

The Chinese generally put several balls in their matchlocks ; and I once saw nineteen two ounce balls taken out of a gingall.

The loss on the Chinese side must have been very great ; for the ground was thickly strewn with their bodies.

To increase the horror of the scene, the unfortunate Chinese wretches when wounded or shot, fall on their lighted matches, and as their dresses are made of cotton, and wadded with the same material, they take fire instantly, and many are thus burnt to pieces, or dreadfully scorched.

We took possession of the town without further opposition, and put up in the usual places, joss-houses. This was the first time that we had met regular Tartar soldiers, for though there were Tartars at Canton, we never came to close quarters with them. These men were the lineal

descendants of the mandarins who conquered the country, and were fighting for their native place. They did not seem to mix with the Chinese; the quarter of the town inhabited by the latter being distinct from that occupied by the former. The town, indeed, was divided by a wall separating the Tartars from the Chinese. The Tartar houses were also different from those of the Chinese, being built in straight lines, like an encampment, and were nearly all of the same size, with a small patch of garden before them.

On going into the houses, the scenes which there met the eye in almost all, was horrible. Men, women, and children were found drowned or hung; whole families seemed to have destroyed themselves; and some, from the positions they were in, must have had great difficulty and most desperate resolution to effect their purpose.

The wells, and every place where they could find water enough, were full of bodies. I saw some places where they had barely six inches of water, and where it seemed almost impossible for them to have succeeded.

On seeing the place taken, I suppose they thought all hope was over with them, and that it was better for them to destroy themselves than to submit to us.

I can imagine the men doing this, for the poor devils are often executed by their own Government for their want of success. But why the women should be so resolute seems extraordinary, for many on being taken out of the water by us in time to save them, attempted to drown themselves again. I have heard Mr. Gutzalaff say, however, that as we advanced to the north, the Tartar population would always destroy themselves after a defeat.

It having been decided by a majority of

the officers that it would be better, if practicable, to have the remains of Colonel Tomlinson interred at sea, for fear that if we buried him on shore and paid him the honours due to his rank, the Chinese would know that we had lost an officer of rank, and dig up the body and make a merit of having killed him. Having made our wishes known, the General and Admiral Sir William Parker promised to have the necessary arrangements made, and kindly gave us a steamer to take the body out into deep water.

On the 20th May, the body having been brought on board the *Phlegethon*, the Admiral, General and all officers, who could be spared from the shore, attending, it was committed to the deep, the flag ship firing twenty minute guns and giving a firing party of the Royal Marines, under a field officer.

While we remained here, our old friend, Corporal White came into the town, with a flag of truce. He brought a message from Eleppo, wishing to know whether, if he came himself, he would be properly received, and what we required. This I believe however was only a feint, to delay our proceeding any further up the country, for we never saw the gentleman, and he did not show his powers from the Emperor to treat with us. Besides, Sir H. Pottinger had not then come up from Hong-Kong, whither he had gone in the winter.

We marched about five miles into the country, but saw no signs of soldiers, except their dead bodies, numbers of which were in a canal, along which we marched. I suppose that those who escaped, had retired that way, and that these men, dying from their wounds, had been thrown into the water.

They must always lose a number of men

from their wounds, from want of proper medical attendance. I have seen some undergo amputation of legs and arms by our doctors, and bear it with the greatest courage, and even when very badly wounded, they seldom utter a groan, but bear pain with the greatest fortitude.

The country about Chappoo is exceedingly pretty and fertile, very little paddy being cultivated, the fields being principally sown with wheat, barley, peas and beans. The state of cultivation here seemed superior to what we found it in other parts ; the wheels, for raising water to irrigate the fields, also of a better construction. We saw a good many pheasants and some partridges. The town is a poor one in appearance, but is of great importance from its trade with Japan.

The prisoners taken here were kindly treated, and their wounds dressed. When

we left the place, Sir Hugh Gough liberated them, giving them three dollars a-piece, and sending money into the Tartar city, for their women and children. They all took the money, except one old mandarin, a Colonel, who had led them. He said he was not then in the service, having retired from the army years before ; but when the two principal mandarins of the place ran away, on the attack being made, he had put himself at the head of the soldiers, and that when defeated, they had retired into the house, and determined to sell their lives as dearly as they could, expecting no quarter, and certainly no men could have fought better than they did. It gave us a lesson, and showed how well determined men may defend a house, when not attacked with artillery.

The old man had tried to cut his throat, but was prevented. I thought

he seemed particularly pleased, when Sir Hugh Gough complimented him on his gallantry, and gave him over the prisoners, making them promise not to fight against us, which of course they promised; and I believed them, for I think they had had enough of us.

We left Chappoo on the 27th of May, and sailed for the rendez-vous, Rugged Islands, on the 28th. The Belle Alliance transport having arrived from Chusan, two companies of the 18th were moved into her, but still we were crowded. The Atteat Romane transport ran into H. M. ship, Blonde, destroyed her stern, and did her a good deal of damage.

On the 3rd of June, I landed on some of the Rugged Islands to forage. We got some goats after considerable trouble, for they had been carefully hid among the

high rocks, and it was difficult and dangerous to climb after them. They were very fat, and made excellent *mutton*, and we got plenty of peas and beans.

The anchorage is very extensive and good. On the 5th of June, signals were made to weigh and rendez-vous off the Amherst rocks, near the entrance of the Yang-Tze-Keang. We looked forward with pleasure to a sail up the second longest river in the world; but with some fears, for the river at that season of the year, is said to be unhealthy, particularly to Europeans, the banks being low and swampy.

Our fleet consisted then of only twenty-seven sail: eight men-of-war, six steamers, and thirteen transports, but the English and Indian reinforcements were daily expected. We anchored at night off Gutzlaff's Island.

On the 6th of June, we weighed anchor at 10 A. M. The weather was thick and rainy, but at 2 P. M. it cleared up.

A large junk was seized, having Government copper on board, and was towed into Chusan by the Tenasserim. Anchored at 7 P. M. in sight of the Amherst rocks.

7th June.—The small craft went on ahead, and placed themselves along the edge of a sand-bank, to mark the passage. That night it blew heavily, and the wind was accompanied by lightning, thunder, and rain.

8th June.—It rained nearly the whole day. The Medusa steamer joined the fleet.

9th.—Nothing done yet.

10th.—The Ariadne steamer struck on a rock, having only three feet of water over it, about seven miles from Amherst rocks, and knocked a hole in her bottom. She was taken in tow by the

H

Sesostris, and brought into Chusan harbour to repair.

11th June.—It blew very hard, the wind increasing towards night.

12th June.—Still at anchor, weather bad and squally.

13th June.—Weighed at 10 A. M., with a fine wind: anchored about two miles and a half from the batteries of Woosung.

14th and 15th June.—Steamers went reconnoitring. The Chinese never fired at them, seeming confident of being able to beat us; and when the boats went close in, to lay down buoys to mark the passage for the attack, they were cheered and encouraged, the Chinese troops shouting and laughing at them.

16th June.—About half past five in the morning, the steamers got under weigh, to tow the men of war into their positions to attack the battery.

The Sesostris towed the Flag ship, the Tenasserim, the Blonde, the Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Pluto the others. A short time after the action commenced, H. M. S. North Star, twenty eight guns came in sight, and after having left the Blonde in position, the Tenasserim towed her up in time to take a share in the attack.

The Chinese opened fire first, and kept it up with spirit, our ships not returning a shot till properly anchored in their stations; they then opened and blazed away for two hours and a half. It was a pretty sight for us sitting on the poop, drinking our coffee; we were delighted to see the Chinese make so good a resistance. We were dressed ready to land, but had little hope of being in time to take any share in the affair. When the fire slackened a little, the marines and sailors landed in the boats, and drove

them from their guns in the battery with slight loss.

The Chinese fire was better than any the ships had as yet encountered. The Flag ship was hit several times, besides receiving three shot in her mizen mast. The Blonde was hulled fourteen times, Lieutenant Hewitt, Royal Marines was killed on board her by a round shot. The Sesostris was hulled eleven times, and the other ships were hit several times. It appears extraordinary that the casualties were so few, for the fire was good. The loss of the shipping was two men killed and twenty-five wounded.

The battery mounted two hundred and fifty-three guns, forty-three of which were brass : some were very large, eleven feet long, and sixty-five cwt. weight, which is the same weight as our 68th, though theirs were only about twenty-four pounders. Some of the brass carronades

had Chinese characters on them, which signified Tamer and subduer of the barbarians ; and one, a particularly large one, was called the Barbarian.

The guns were good, and had been cast very lately. Nearly all of them were mounted on carriages with a peculiar sort of wooden swivel, which enabled them to train them better. They had sights, such as they were, fitted on, showing they were open to improvement, and conscious of the advantage of them. Round the breech of the gun they had fastened an iron band, with an upright sight in the centre, with a hole to look through, and another sight fastened in the same way round the muzzle, having a sharp spike on it. Some had a hollow bamboo fastened along the centre of the gun, through which they looked to take aim ; this was an ingenious plan for point blank range.

Four large junks, (fitted with wooden paddles like those of a steamer, worked by a cog wheel from the inside,) mounting several brass guns, and capable of going about three knots an hour against the tide, were taken a little way up the river by the *Nemesis* : she destroyed three, and kept the other to show the fleet.

We did not land till all was over, and the town of Woosung was taken without firing a shot. The 18th marched along the batteries for about three miles, without seeing any enemy. I was sent with a party to burn their tents, destroy ammunition and spike their guns. At a sort of bastion, I found eight brass guns, four were trained to rake the battery one way, and four the other. The Chinese had spiked the guns which were turned in the direction in which they had retreated for fear they should be used against them-

selves. This was the first time I had seen the Chinese spike a gun: they must have learned this from us, and Captain Balfour of the Artillery, who was with me, made the same remark.

We marched back to where we landed, and were quartered in some miserable hovels and tents, in the battery, full of dirt and mosquitoes, and riddled by shot.

We heard here, that the Chinese had sent back sixteen prisoners, European and Italian, who had been kidnapped during the winter, from the different stations. They took them first to Chappoo, but finding that we had left that place, they carried them on to Ting-Hae, and delivered them over to the Commanding Officer there. They said they had given them up, in consequence of the good treatment the prisoners at Chappoo had received, but I do not give them credit

for such good feeling, for we have always treated our prisoners well ; but it seems they are anxious for peace, and want to make friends with us. Lieutenant Hewitt of the Royal Marines, and a sailor, were killed by the same shot, and were buried in the battery, at a place where the turning up of the ground was least likely to attract attention, or be remarked by the Chinese.

We remained at Woosung the 17th and 18th, during which time, some of the reinforcements from England and India arrived.

On the 19th, the 18th, 49th Royal and Madras, with some of the Horse Artillery who had joined the day before, the whole under the command of Colonel Montgomery, marched up the right bank of the Woosung River, to attack the city of Shang Hae, distant about fourteen miles ;

while the 26th, 55th, and 2nd Madras Native Infantry, also lately arrived, went up in steamers, towing the North Star and other small craft. The Sesostris got ashore and damaged her rudder.

We had a very long and hot march, being obliged to make frequent halts to level the ground for the artillery to cross ditches, &c. We got into the town without meeting any opposition. The 49th had a little firing, and the shipping fired at the batteries some of their shot and shell, which fell amongst us, but without doing any harm, as we came up in rear of the batteries. Up this branch of the river, one hundred and eleven more guns were taken, making a total of three hundred and sixty-four, seventy-six of which were brass.

In the city of Shang Hae, we got good quarters. It is a large place, of

great commercial importance, and as such, ranks next to Canton. It carries on a good trade with Siam and Japan, besides an extensive coasting trade. Here I observed some pretty public tea-gardens, with grottoes and labyrinths, constructed of real and artificial rocks, piled curiously one above the other. In these gardens some of the regiments were quartered.

We remained here till the 23rd, when the whole force re-embarked, except the two flank companies of the 18th, and the Rifle Company of the 36th Madras Native Infantry, who marched back with the artillery horses and ponies, the guns having been sent on board the ships.

We started at three o'clock in the morning, and had a very pleasant march back. At twelve o'clock, we reached Woosung, but did not get back to our

ships till eleven at night, having been kept waiting on the beach for a steamer to take us off. One boat was towed under water, and some lives were lost.

CHAPTER IX.

Arrival of Transports—Reinforcements from England and India—Sail from Chin-Keang-Hoo—Gates of the city assaulted—Death of Captain Collinson and Lieutenant Gibbons—Death of the Tartar General, Kailing—Obstinate Defence—Loss of Forces—Description of Chin-Keang-Hoo—Chinese cradles—Heat of the weather—Suicides—Burial of Captain Collinson—Mandarin's armour—Chinese hams—The cholera—New percussion firelocks.

24th June.—H. M's 98th Regiment, a company of the Royal Artillery, the 2nd, 14th, 41st Madras Native Infantry and Bengal Volunteers had joined, while we were away; also the Vixen steamer,

H. M. S. Dido, 18 guns, Childers 16, Rattlesnake troop-ship, the Queen steamer, and about sixteen more transports.

25th.—Major Cowper joined us, and took command of the regiment ; also the company which had been left at Ching-Hae.

26th.—We were ordered to hoist in long boats.

27th.—The Auckland steamer, H. M. frigate Endymion, and many more transports, and the French frigate Errigone joined the fleet.

We had now about seventy-five sail collected together at Woosung, twelve men-of-war, and ten steamers ; the rest being troop-ships and transports.

It must have astonished the Chinese to see the numbers of ships arriving every day. They must have begun now to think that we were in earnest, and not going to trifle with them any more.

28th.—The weather was blowing and raining. A royal salute fired by the men-of-war.

29th & 30th.—The Cornwallis was towed out of the Woosung River by the Tenasserim, followed by the Blonde. The French frigate hoisted the red ensign at the fore, and saluted. The Admiral hoisted the French flag at the fore, and returned the salute.

1st & 2nd July.—The fleet still at anchor. The Phlegethon came in from surveying, but had not found a passage beyond where Capt. Bethune had surveyed the year before. The Calliope, Columbine, and Proserpine steamers joined us.

The small steamers were sent up the river to survey.

The Ariadne steamer sunk in Chusan harbour, in ten fathoms water, having slipped off the bank on which she was hauled up to repair.

The whole of the reinforcements from England and India having joined, the regiments were told off into brigades.

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery, C.B., Brigadier. Captain Balfour, Madras Artillery, Brigade Major. One troop Madras Horse Artillery. One-and-half companies Royal Foot Artillery. Three companies Madras Artillery. Gun Las-cars.

First or Right Brigade, under Major-General Lord Saltoun, C.B. & K.C.H. Captain Cunningham, Third Buffs, A.D.C. Captain Grant, 9th Lancers, Brigade-Major. Lieutenant Gibbons, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

CORPS.

H. M. 26th Cameronians. Flank Company's 41st Madras Native Infantry.

BENGAL VOLUNTEERS.

H. M. 98th Regiment. 2nd or Centre Brigade, under: Major-General Schoedde, 55th Regiment. Captain Daubený, 55th, Brigade-Major. Lieutenant Elphinstone, Sub-Assistant Commissariat General.

CORPS.

H. M. 55th Regiment. 6th Madras Native Infantry. Rifle Company 36th Madras Native Infantry. 2nd Madras Native Infantry.

3rd or Left Brigade, under: Major-

General Bartley, 49th Regiment. Captain Browne, 49th, Brigade Major.

CORPS.

H. M. 18th Royal Irish. 14th Madras Native Infantry. H.M. 49th Regiment.

The Commissariat officer, attached to the first Brigade were also to perform the duties of the third brigade.

6th. The Head Quarters of the 18th Royal Irish were moved from the Sophia to H. M. troop ship, Rattlesnake. The rain fell heavily the whole time. The fleet then made sail, being divided into five divisions. The left brigade belonged to the fifth division, led by H. M. sloop, Dido.

From the 5th to the 13th nothing worth mentioning occurred.

14th.—We reached a military position, with two small batteries, mounting thirteen guns, who fired on the leading ships, but were soon silenced, and a party being landed, the guns and buildings were destroyed. The land here was very high ; one hill had a large pagoda on the top, making a conspicuous mark for sailing by. This place was about two hundred miles from the mouth of the river, and the average width of it was about ten miles.

In several places, where the river became narrower, the banks were pretty and well wooded ; but the country was rather low. We were annoyed by mosquitoes and malaria, and were detained here nearly a week by contrary winds and calms. The weather was very hot.

19th.—We made sail at 6 P. M. The fleet was obliged to come to anchor again,

except the Rattlesnake and one other ship, which got round the point, and anchored at half past 8 P. M.

20th.—Weighed anchor at 6 A. M. with a fine breeze, and reached Kin-Khan, or Golden Island, and anchored abreast of the city of Chin-Keang-foo at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Minerva and Jupiter got ashore abreast of Silver Island. The scenery on both sides of the river during this day's run, was very good. The British flag was planted on the top story of the pagoda on Golden Island.

No opposition having been made, a guard of marines was left in charge of the island, to prevent any wanton destruction, or any thing being taken away.

The island, I suppose, takes its name from the pagoda being ornamented with a large gilt ball on the top, and the roofs

of the houses are tiled with a sort of coarse yellow porcelain, which has a very pretty effect when the sun shines on them. Signals were made to hold troops in readiness to land at day-break.

The Vixen steamer had been sent to bring up the 26th and part of the 49th, whose ships were aground about two miles from the fleet. But she being only eleven hundred tons, brought about as many as a couple of good long-boats might have done. While the Medusa, four hundred and fifty tons, managed to land nearly eight hundred men at one trip.

21st July.—The 18th and part of the 49th were landed by the Phlegethon, and got on shore about ten o'clock. We had a hot march about three miles to the city, passing through extensive suburbs. On coming to the west gate, we halted a short time in the suburbs.

The General then ordered the 18th to storm the gate. I was sent with two sections of the Grenadiers as a covering party, while the Engineers placed the powder-bags to blow the gate open. We had no scaling ladders. As we crossed a street exposed to the fire from the walls, the enemy fired a volley at us, but only slightly wounded one man. I got safely under cover of some houses on each side of a bridge leading to the gate, about twenty yards distant from the walls, and breaking into the houses, we kept up a fire on the walls.

In about a quarter of an hour, the Engineers fired the bags. We then retired about thirty yards, and the rest of the company having joined us, we knelt down and kept close under the houses, to avoid the effects of the explosion, and ready to rush in ; the regiment being close by to

support us. The train was fired by Captain Piers, Engineers, and in about ten seconds the explosion took place with capital effect, completely destroying the gates, which were blocked up from the inside with sand-bags, knocking the iron plates from the gates, and stones and rubbish of all sorts about our heads. No one, however, was hurt. We rushed in the instant we heard the report, nearly suffocated with dust, heat, and smoke.

The Chinese had set fire to the guard-house above the gate, before they retired. Their resistance, I have no doubt, would have been obstinate, and we should not have got in so easily, if they had not perceived the centre brigade closing on them, who had escaladed the walls on the north side, after a stout opposition. They therefore had abandoned the gate,

from the fear of being surrounded. The heat of the sun was now intense.

We got on the walls, and moved off to the right, round the enemy. About half a mile from the gate, the Grenadier company 18th was detached to take possession of a joss-house, on a commanding position, close inside the walls. The brigade moved on, and had advanced only five or six hundred yards from us, when we saw a large body of Tartar troops come out from among the houses into a sort of open space, and form up, at least, perform a number of curious evolutions ; two or three mandarins running about apparently in a state of great excitement, and getting the men into their places.

The ground in front of them was a good deal broken, and intersected by garden walls of mud, about three feet high, from which they could take capital

aim, with their gingalls resting on them. They now commenced a heavy fire on our men who were on the walls. Our troops halted to return it, and then charged down on them. I saw two mandarins on horse-back, gallop off instantly. The rest stood pretty well, being covered by the banks of the river, and did not turn till the men were close on them.

Numbers of our men were wounded, and a few killed, among whom to our sorrow, was Captain Collinson, of the 18th, an officer beloved by all who knew him: also Dr. Gibbons, 49th. Both were shot dead. Lieutenant Bernard of the 18th was slightly wounded; Lieutenant Badly of the 49th, dangerously.

While the firing was going on, our company was drawn up in front of the building, to which we had been sent, not having been dismissed. While looking

on at the fight below, we remarked some men drawn up at a gate across a narrow street in front of us, at about a hundred and fifty yards off. We did not pay any attention to them at first, suspecting they were soldiers : an officer, Lieutenant Venour, and twelve men were sent down to see who they were, with orders to dislodge them. On getting close to the gate, the Chinese fired, killing one man and wounding a sergeant, and seven more men. The rest charged and carried the gate.

Another officer, Lieutenant Hewitt, and fourteen more men were sent to their assistance, and cleared the street : one man made a cut with his sword at Lieutenant Hewitt, which would have been fatal, as he did not see the blow coming, but that one of the men near him raised his musket and parried it, though unfortunately with the loss of his thumb, the

sword cutting right through the bone, and also through Lieutenant Hewitt's forage cap, and slightly raising the skin of his head.

We left a picket there as occasional shots were still fired from the houses. A short time afterwards a Tartar soldier rushed in among the men, and stabbed one of them in the side with his knife : he was shot instantly. He was a very powerful, big man, with an immense wen on the side of his head.

We were obliged to set fire to the houses round about, to drive the Chinese out of them ; for this being the Tartar quarter, we remembered the Chappoo affair, and would not let the men follow them into the houses.

I had to act as doctor, and tie up the wounds till the Assistant Surgeon arrived.

The Tartar General, Kailing, when all

was lost, retired to his house, and seating himself in a chair in the middle, commanded the servants to set fire to his place, and he was thus burnt to death. His private secretary was found next day concealed in the garden, and recognised his body.

The Centre Brigade, who had escalated the walls on the north side, met with the most determined resistance. But those in a camp about three miles off, who were attacked by the Right Brigade, did not make any thing of a stand, but ran away, after firing a few volleys, not allowing our people to close with them.

The loss of the force on this occasion was :—

LOSS OF FORCES.

LAND FORCE.

	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers	Rank and file.	Followers.	
Killed . . .	3	0	2	0	28	0	33
Wounded . .	11	1	4	1	91	1	109
Missing . .	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
							145

NAVAL FORCE.

	Officers.	Seamen.	Marines.				
Killed . . .	1	0	2				3
Wounded . .	4	15	2				21
							24
Total . . 169							

The heat of the day was intolerable.
Two officers and thirteen men were killed,

dropping dead on the field from the effects of the sun. The whole force, indeed, suffered greatly from the heat.

The loss on the part of the Chinese was reported to be forty officers killed, and one thousand men. The exact numbers of the force opposed to us was not accurately known.

The town is four miles in circumference, and is very prettily situated. The walls are in excellent repair, having a stout parapet, nearly strong enough to resist cannon, and well adapted for the use of gingalls and matchlocks. The embrasures being narrow, the Chinese had nearly blocked them up with loose stones, to protect them from our musquetry, leaving room only to fire through. Pots of lime were placed near each to throw down on the attacking party.

The Tartar city is nearly the same as at Chappoo, with the exception that the

houses and gardens are of a better description, and seem to indicate more wealth.

The cradles for their children were remarkable, being made of a sort of Japan work, and suspended from the roof by ropes.

The same horrible scenes were witnessed here as at Chappoo, numbers drowning or otherwise destroying themselves. We pulled some women and children out of a pond, near our quarters who were trying to drown themselves. They repeatedly held their heads under water for some time, but had not resolution enough to effect their purpose ; a few had succeeded. We collected the bodies, and burnt them to prevent them infecting the air, for the weather was excessively hot.

We buried poor Captain Collinson of the 18th, Lieutenant Gibbons of the 49th, and a private of the Company, side by side, at the foot of the hill on which we were

quartered, and took all precautions to prevent the place from attracting attention, by making fires on the graves and round about. We had to bury them hastily the morning after they fell, for fear of our being moved on to some other place.

We destroyed a great many public buildings, arsenals, and stables, turning the poneys adrift, of which there were a great many, and most of them saddled and bridled. The Tartar saddle is very large and heavy, (the stirrups are massive and clumsy), but not uncomfortable to sit in ; it is almost sure, however, to gall the horse's back.

The poneys are stout hardy little animals, but I should think totally unaccustomed to the luxury of currycomb and brush ; some of them would fetch a good price if taken to India.

I saw a Mandarin who had been shot with his horse ; he wore the armour of

his order, that is to say, a cotton quilted dress, studded with brass nails, and lined inside with plates of iron, and a steel helmet. I had often seen the dresses in the Chinese houses, but this was the only man I ever saw wear one in action. His horse had six balls through him, yet still must have carried him some distance before he fell, for horse and rider were lying together in the doorway of one of the stables, a hundred and fifty yards from the place where he was fired at. We found here carriages for training the horses, the same as we make use of in England.

The Tartar women here, and at Chap-poo, had all feet of the natural size, and not cramped like the Chinese women. The town commands the entrance to the grand canal. As usual, the mob taking advantage of the authorities being obliged to fly, began to plunder. The suburbs

were completely gutted, and to increase the confusion, the enemy set them on fire in several places. The town suffered considerably also, both from our firing the buildings and arsenals, and from the gangs of Chinese plunderers. Though taken by storm, not a single excess was committed by us. The behaviour of the forces was excellent.

This was the first town which the enemy had ever attempted to defend, which I attribute solely to the Tartars, for the Chinese are too much afraid of bringing destruction on their cities, by defending them. It must have astonished them very much, to see the rapid style in which the town was carried, in spite of their resistance, which was very creditable.

We had great difficulty here in getting fowls, or any fresh meat ; our foraging parties barely getting enough to last

us from day to day. Vegetables, such as bringalls and pumpkins, were plentiful. We found a number of good hams, which were very acceptable. Though small, the Chinese hams are excellent ; I prefer them to the English hams, which are always too old by the time they reach this country. The general price for them is about a dollar a piece ; they seldom exceed five or six pounds in weight.

The cholera broke out among the force during our stay here. The 98th lost a great number of men ; they buried nearly sixty men since they landed. The 49th also suffered, but the mortality fell principally upon the officers ; Lieutenant Colonel Stevens, Lieutenant Weir, and Assistant Surgeon Flyter 49th, died ; several other officers were attacked, but recovered.

As it was intended to leave a garrison in this place, the Engineers were em-

ployed in mining a part of the wall, to blow it up, so as to give an easy entrance into the city, in the event of the Chinese trying to re-occupy it. The parapet wall, on the north side, was knocked down, for about a mile, so as to expose the wall to the fire from the hill, which the garrison are to occupy.

The Centre Brigade having been appointed to this duty, on the 27th July they moved to their new quarters. A company of the 98th and 25th Royal Artillery men were left with this brigade. On the 28th July, we went to see the mine exploded. It had two chambers. All being ready, about seven o'clock, the port-fires were lighted and the explosion took place, knocking down a portion of the wall large enough to allow a company to mount in line. I had never seen a mine sprang before; and expected the report and shock would have been

great; but the powder bags which were fired at the gate, as before related, made a louder noise. Though the wall was effectually destroyed, on the 29th July we re-embarked.

It may be proper here to remark, that which fell under my own observation with regard to the bayonets served out with the new percussion firelock. The musket itself is excellent, and superior in every way to the old-flint one, but the bayonets are shorter and not near so strong towards the shank, and whether from that cause or from the metal being bad, they would not stand a good thrust. I have seen them frequently bent, and doubled up. The consequence was, that the men put no confidence in them, and on coming to close quarters used the butt end of the firelock instead, and many arms were broken, when the bayonet would have answered the purpose as well.

The tin scabbards, with which they are fitted, are also bad, particularly for service, where a man is glad to take any opportunity he can of lying down to get a short sleep. When on guard, he cannot get the stupid stiff thing out of his way, and in turning he lies on it, dints, crushes, or breaks it. On parade, it certainly is not so neat in appearance as the old leather one tipped with brass.

CHAPTER X.

Public buildings in Golden Island—Chinese Library
—Fever on board the Urgent, store ship—Porcelain Pagoda—Anchor off the walls of Nankin—Preparations for attack on Nankin—Chinese commissioners on board the flag ship—Conference held at Nankin—Chinese music—Gallant conduct of High Commissioner Eleppo—Treaty of peace with the Commissioners.

AUGUST 1st.—The fleet was now only waiting for a fair wind to proceed.

We went on shore at Kin-Shan, or Golden Island. It is about half a mile in circumference, very rocky and prettily wooded to the summit of the highest part, where the pagoda is built, from

which the Island takes its name. This pagoda is seven stories high. We went to the top of it, whence a fine view of the country round is commanded. We could see a range of hills ten miles from Nankin, consequently thirty miles from us, for the city of Nankin is forty miles from Chin-Keang. Small chains hung down on all sides from the top of the buildings, but I could not understand the use of them; probably, however, they were intended for lightning conductors.

The buildings are very old and are falling into ruins. There are some handsome joss houses, but the figures in them are the same as in all other parts of China. One building possesses a handsome library. It is said to contain nearly four thousand volumes. They are in boxes of fine wood, opening at the top, containing four books each,

which are folded up in a rich piece of yellow satin; a small bag of camphor being placed between each book or volume, to preserve it from insects. There are also some large books of handsome prints, evidently done by the Jesuits, or copied from prints made by them. Some of these prints I believe, have been seen in England, such as the Emperor showing himself to his subjects and reviewing the troops on the ice. In another room are an old table and chair said to have belonged to the Emperor Kien Long. The island is inhabited only by some poor priests, who take care of the place and cultivate a few vegetables, for their subsistence.

On the 2nd of August we got under weigh, but not being able to make head against the tide, anchored again.

August 3rd.—The flag ship was taken in tow by two steamers.

August 4th and 6th.—Got under weigh about nine o'clock, A. M. There was very little wind. We passed Golden Island ; the view of the island, from this side is, if possible, better than from the other side. The Urgent, store ship has had dreadful sickness on board, having lost her master, officers, and all her crew but three men and a boy. It was not regular cholera, but something like it. The cause assigned for the illness, was, that the different stores, such as salt fish, oil and ghee, &c., broke loose in the hold, and the smell caused by their getting mixed produced the fever.

We passed the entrance of the Grand Canal. It is about a mile and a half broad. The Calliope was anchored off this part of the river, and the Proserpine steamer up in the canal, in order to prevent the passage of the junks, of which there were a great number.

6th.—Very little wind.

7th.—Fine breeze. We made a very good run, and came up with the other divisions of the fleet. Saw the Porcelain Pagoda at a good distance off, also the outer walls of Nankin.

8th.—The fifth division closed with the fleet, and anchored nearly abreast of the walls of the city, in nineteen fathoms water. There are some extensive walls on the left bank of the river, but we could see nothing of the city. The walls have the appearance of having been built to enclose a hunting ground ; they are old and in bad repair.

The river here is about three quarters of a mile broad ; but a little higher up, it seems to widen again greatly. White flags are flying on the walls all along ; but as the Chinese are still seen to be going on with preparations for defence, no confidence is put in their emblems of

peace. They have blocked up the embrasures with sand-bags, and have formed some batteries of the same materials.

The flag-ship *Cornwallis*, and *Blonde*, are anchored so as to bring their broad-side to bear on the walls ; the *Cornwallis* in the Yang-Tse-Keang, and the *Blonde* in a creek off it. The *Auckland*, *Queen*, *Vixen*, and *Sesostris* steamers are also all close in-shore, the river being as deep as ten fathoms up to the very reeds on the bank.

The outer wall of the city is about half a mile from the river, but the town is at some distance inside, nearly three miles. The Tartar city is also surrounded by another wall. The circumference of the wall is estimated differently, from twenty-three to thirty-seven miles. The Porcelain Tower is outside the city walls.

11th Aug.—The Right Brigade, under Lord Saltoun, with the Artillery Brigade,

landed and marched to a range of hills above the city, to prepare for the attack.

The Sesostris and Auckland steamers went down to Chin-Kean to bring up the Flank Company of the 55th, and some of the native troops of the Centre Brigade; for, in case of a desperate resistance, our numbers were few to attack such an immense city by storm.

12th August.—Rumours of peace are flying about; but nothing appears very certain. Some hope the rumours will turn out to be true; the late comers are all eager for a fight.

13th August.—To-day, our brigade was to have landed; the flank companies of the 18th and 49th, to have stormed the breach to be made by the Blonde, or the one higher up by the Cornwallis, as there was no canal there, in front of the walls.

As there seems to be some truth in the reports we have heard of peace, our landing is put off. We hear that Commissioners are here, with full and absolute power from the Emperor to make peace, and that Sir Henry Pottinger is satisfied with the authority they have shown.

The next four days I was laid up in bed with fever and ague.

18th August.—As all now is to be peace, I have asked for leave of absence, and obtained it. The gun-room officers of the *Sesostris* have kindly allowed me to become an honorary member of their mess, and have given me a berth to Bombay, if the Captain makes no objection.

20th.—The Imperial Commissioners, Keying, the Emperor's cousin, General of the Canton forces, Eleppo, High Commissioner and Lieutenant-General of



the garrison at Chappoo, and Gnu, the Governor of the two provinces of Keang-Su and Keang-Se, paid a visit of ceremony to the Plenipotentiary, the Admiral and General, on board the flag-ship.*

On their leaving the shore, a Chinese salute of three guns was fired, first by their own people, and then by the flag-ship. The Medusa steamer was sent to

* Keying, Chief High Commissioner, and General of the Tartar garrison at Canton, a Tartar, and cousin of the Emperor, was about fifty-six years old, stout, and strongly built.

Eleppo, High Commissioner, lately a Cabinet Minister and Governor-General, now Lieutenant-General, commanding the garrison at Chappoo ; a Tartar, distantly related to the Imperial blood, was about seventy-six years old, thin, and rather infirm.

✓ Niew-Kien, Governor-General of the two provinces, Keang-Su and Keang-Se, now known as Keang-Soo-Anhwuy, and Keang-Se, a Chinese, of Kangsu, in the north-west, was about fifty-eight years old, and taller than the other two.

bring them, as they had expressed a desire to see a steamer. On approaching the flag ship, they got into the Admiral's barge, and were attended by Commander Richards, R.N. They were accompanied and attended by numbers of blue and white-buttoned mandarins.

The Plenipotentiaries wore very plain dresses, with pale red coral buttons on their caps. They made excuses for the plainness of them, saying that they were only in their travelling dresses, and when a mandarin is on a journey, he is not expected to appear in full dress. They were received with all the honours, on the quarter-deck, the Admiral and General standing in front to receive them. All officers of the army and navy, who chose to attend, were allowed to come in full dress.

The Chinese Commissioners were taken round the decks. The only man among

them, however, who showed any astonishment or asked any questions, was a Tartar, Colonel Tik. The sight no doubt must have been an extraordinary one to them; for it even strikes an Englishman with surprise when he goes on board a line of battle ship for the first time.

A mandarin, of the name of Chang, explained, as well as he could be understood, that he had been taken prisoner by us at Ting Hae, but had been released, among the crowd of common soldiers, not having been recognised as a mandarin. The Commissioners returned in the Admiral's barge.

21st.—The Grenadier company 18th, are ordered to land to-morrow, as a guard of honour to the Plenipotentiary, who will return the visit of the Commissioners on shore. As the men have not got full dress coats, they are obliged to go in shell

jackets, and we have got the white trousers out for the occasion, which have not been worn since we have been in China, blue nankeen having been the order of the day.

22nd.—The visit is put off on account of the wet weather, and is to take place to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

23rd.—The visit is again put off, Eleppo being very unwell.

24th August.—We landed this morning, and marched to a joss-house, where the conference was to be held. We passed close under the city walls, the suburbs being overflowed by the river, and the streets impassable. We drew up in front of the building. The Plenipotentiary, General, and Admiral came in boats up the canal, and landed at a street leading to the joss-house. They were carried up in sedan chairs. The streets were kept

clear by police runners, armed with long whips, who kept shouting and running about, to prevent the people crowding on us.

The Plenipotentiary, General, and Admiral got out of their sedans at the door of the building. We presented arms, and the band played God Save the Queen, the Chinese firing a salute of three guns, placed in an upright position in the street for the purpose. We marched in after them into the court-yard, passing between two rows of Tartar troops drawn up without any arms, only a few banners of different sorts, having a band composed of some noisy abominable instruments, the whole producing sounds like what might be expected from two or three broken winded Scotch bagpipes. In Ning-Po it was as common as at home for itinerant musicians to come

into the barracks trying to pick up a few copper coins; and some I believe were successful, for it was worth while giving them something to get rid of them. They only had one tune, and that a melancholy one, enough, played on a three-stringed instrument of a very rude construction. The performers were always blind.

The soldiers in the next court-yard wore the imperial colour, yellow. Each party of soldiers was headed by mandarins.

The Commissioners came out a certain distance to meet their visitors, and conducted them into an inner room. The house of conference had evidently been only fitted up for the occasion, for it was not a handsome building by any means, but very clean.

Eleppo sat on the General's right, the

Plenipotentiary in the centre, the Ad-^{Pause}miral on his left. Keyying sat on the Admiral's left, and Gnu next to him. I do not think there was any thing very remarkable in the Chinese Commissioners' appearance, nor any thing to give an idea of high rank. Eleppo was a good-natured mild looking old man. They were very plainly dressed, not having brought their robes of ceremony with them, for I believe their departure from Nankin was rather sudden.

✓ Refreshments of all sorts, tea-cakes, preserves, and sham shu, were laid out, in both rooms ; only a few of the other mandarins were allowed to go into the inner room. The outer room and passage were crowded with mandarins of all ranks. They had a place with refreshments prepared for the men of the guard.

Eleppo had written to request that Major Anstruther would be present at

the visit, as he wished to see him. Major Anstruther being on shore with the Artillery, sent on board ship for his full dress, but, his servant missing his way, sooner than not be present, he borrowed a captain of the navy's cocked hat and coat, and came to the meeting.

Eleppo was the officer who released him, Mrs. Noble, and the other prisoners from Ning-Po the year before, a day or two after the order came for Major Anstruther's execution. Eleppo lost his government, and a good many steps in rank, for having let him go; but from his present employment and the rank of his button, (first class), I suppose he is restored again to Imperial favour.

He shook hands with Anstruther, and told him that he considered himself bound, as a man of honour, to give him up from the unfair way he had been taken in. Very few mandarins would

have behaved so well on that occasion, as he did, for he knew that the order was coming for Major Anstruther's execution. This fact reflects great credit on the old man. Major Anstruther also met the officer who had charge of the prison.

I could not see the Tartar General: he kept a good deal out of the way, I dare say, that the sight of us was not very gratifying to his feelings.

The Secretary for the provinces, was a remarkably fine, intelligent-looking fellow: he wore a blue button. None of the dresses were so handsome as those we had seen before. The Imperial Commissioners not being in their robes of ceremony, it was not etiquette for any of the other officers to wear theirs. Some of the dresses which we have seen, both of the men and women, are excessively handsome: the Chinese embroidery

is most perfect, and the dresses are lined with rich furs.

I gave several of the mandarins cheroots, but I never saw a Chinese yet who enjoyed them, (the tobacco being too strong for them), except one, a very old man, and he was the best likeness of a regular gaberlunzie I ever saw. He sat down and smoked the cheroot straight through, holding it in his teeth the same way as I did.

I saw a great many tall fine-looking men, but I suppose they were picked for this occasion ; but nothing equal in appearance to our company, who looked remarkably well, and must have surprised the Chinese much. Our band having commenced playing, great numbers were attracted by it : their own bands left their instruments and stood round listening. All expressed and showed more astonishment than the Chinese generally

show at any thing, for they always try to conceal their surprize as much as possible. The percussion muskets also astonished them.

When the visit was over, the Commissioners came out as far as the first gate. We presented arms again, and the Chinese fired three more guns. Sir Henry Pottinger treated them just in the proper way to impress them with the idea of his dignity, not bowing, scraping, and chin-chinning, like our late plenipotentiary, but behaving merely with common civility.

We went back the whole way in boats, and very narrowly escaped being upset by getting athwart hawse of the Rattlesnake. As the tide was running at about the rate of six knots, we should have had but a small chance ; very few could have been saved. I thought we should all be lost. This was almost an every-day occurrence,

some boat or other being upset getting alongside of the ship ; for the tide runs so rapidly here, that no boat but a light-boarded gig, with good pullers, can make head against it.

If we wanted to send a boat to the ship within thirty yards of us, the men were always obliged to pull in-shore on one side or other, go well a-head and drop down. It required nice steering to come safely alongside.

H. M. steamer *Driver* came in this afternoon, bringing the June mail, (a portion, at least, of it), for the army part had been left at Hong-Kong.

On the 26th of August, Sir Henry Pottinger, with his suite, went ashore in plain clothes, in the Admiral's barge, and rode into the city, escorted by some of the mounted artillerymen.

30th. — The Chinese Commissioners came on board the flag ship, where it had

been agreed that the treaty was to be signed. Eleppo was so unwell, that he was obliged to be carried up the accommodation-ladder by four men, and taken into the Admiral's cabin in a chair. He had been unwell for some time, and had sent to the Queen steamer for some medicine. The medicine was given to his messenger with the written instructions how it was to be taken, but the careless fellow lost the directions, and the old man took all that at once which was intended for two or three doses. In consequence, he was reduced very low ; the mistake was found out and explained to him. It was said that the mandarin who lost the paper had been bastinadoed.

After the treaty had been signed, the Chinese yellow flag, or at least a flag meant for it, was hoisted at the main, and a royal salute fired, thus proclaiming the termination of the Chinese war. Six mil-

lions of dollars were to be paid down before the ships left the river, and fourteen days more given for sending the treaty to the Emperor, to receive his vermilion pencil and signature. The Auckland was to take Major Malcolm, Secretary of Legation, home with the treaty ; the Sesostris to start next day with a copy of it, together with the Admiral's and General's dispatches. The Admiral's were carried by Commander Richards, H. M. S. Cornwallis. The General's, by Captain Wittingham, 26th Regiment.

The men, both in the army and navy, were now becoming very sickly, having been three months exposed to the ill effects of the climate of the Yang-Tze-Keang. The 98th Regiment suffered most fearfully, having lost nearly two hundred men between the 21st of July and the 31st of August. The flag ship had buried a great number of men, and had more than a

hundred on the sick list. The steamers, which were in the creek, taking in coal from large wharfs, close to the bank, suffered a good deal. The *Sesostris* had sixty-five of her crew in her sick report, and those who were at their duty were far from being strong.

The Chinese coal is pretty good: the *Sesostris* burnt it all the way from Nankin to Hong-Kong. There was enough of it at Nankin to last for a couple of years. The troops on shore were not to be withdrawn, I believe, till the money was paid. Our brigade, (the 3rd)—much to our delight, for the weather was very hot, and the mosquitoes made it insupportable—never landed. Fresh provisions were far from plentiful; indeed, we got less in those peaceful times, than when we were able to help ourselves, or force the Chinese to bring them for sale. They became a little more plentiful about the

time I left. They were much required, for some few cases of scurvy began to appear among our troops.

31st August—At two o'clock, P. M., the *Sesostris* left Nankin for Bombay, in the vain expectation of being in time for the October overland mail ; for it was well known by every one, before we left, that it was next to impossible.

Most delighted was I at leaving China, and getting out of the Yang-Tze-Keang river ; for a month before, I would not have given a pice for my chance of ever leaving it, as the climate was abominable in summer, and the war seemed interminable. I do not think there was a single person, either in the army or navy, who expected, or even dreamt of the Chinese giving in, and making peace on the terms we chose to dictate to the Brother of the Sun and Emperor of the Celestial Empire.

214 CAPTURE OF CHINESE GUNS.

The following is a rough calculation of the guns, brass and iron, taken and destroyed during the Chinese war; not including gingals, matchlocks, and other warlike stores and weapons.

Iron.	Brass.	Total.
2,000	205	2,205

List of killed and wounded of the army and navy at the following places :

	Killed.	Wounded.
Canton . . .	15	127
Amoy . . .	2	15
Chusan . . .	2	27
Ting-Hae . . .	8	16
Segoan . . .	2	40
Chappoo . . .	9	50
Woosung . . .	2	25
Ching-Keang-Foo .	36	133
	76	433

CHAPTER XI.

Religion—Temples and priests—Reverence for the dead—The Chinese a hardy and thrifty race—Boys employed in trade—Propensity for gambling—Respect shown to English soldiers—The Chinese troops—Gallantry of the Tartars.

THE Chinese, as far as we had any opportunities of judging, seem totally devoid of all religious feelings. The temples appear never to be resorted to ; it was, indeed, a rare thing to see a single person in them besides the priests, who take care of, and live in the buildings. So far from being offended at their

gods being touched or moved, the Chinese used to laugh heartily when (as sometimes happened) we had to remove some of their gods to make way for our men.

The priests seem a miserably poor, despised race, not having any of that influence over the people, which the priests of other idolatrous countries usually possess. The religious buildings are certainly handsome, and a great deal of labour and expense must have been lavished upon them, carving and gilding appearing on almost every part of them. The bells in some of them are immense, and beautifully cast; they are struck outside by a wooden mallet, not having tongues like ours. Large drums are fixed on wooden frames, near the entrance of the inner part of each temple.

The best quality of the Chinese, is their reverence for the dead, and the great respect they pay to the tombs of their

ancestors. A fortune, which has taken years to amass, is sometimes spent on a funeral, and in feeing the Bonzes for ascertaining a lucky spot for their last resting-place. Their mourning colour is white.

As a race, a harder working, or a more thrifty and industrious people than the Chinese could not be found in any other part of the world. With them nothing is lost ; even the vilest carrion being made use of as food. Rats, fowls, which had died, and had been thrown overboard from the ships, were eagerly seized on. The biscuit, which was condemned as unfit for use, was to them a great prize ; dogs, in fact, things, which nothing but the direst necessity would induce our poor to resort to, are prized by them. The weight they carry on their shoulders is surprising, but they are accustomed to it from their infancy. Boys of five or six years old may be seen

carrying loads proportioned to their age. They are remarkably intelligent, and are often trusted with the care of looking after a shop, at an age, when children, in England, would still be under the charge of their nurse.

They were great favourites with the soldiers of the different regiments, numbers almost living in the barracks, coming regularly every morning with their different articles for sale. Some few could understand and speak a few words of English ; most of them could swear very intelligibly, and it was quite usual to hear them cursing at each other in Hindostanee and English, whilst engaged at their games of chance.

From the youngest to the oldest in China, all seem to have a propensity for gambling; dice, cards and dominoes being found in almost every house. Drafts, also, are played, but in a different way from our

game. They had a great variety of games, which we could not understand ; but I never saw any chess-men in any of the houses.

The people, in general, were civil, and seemed well-disposed to us, when none of their authorities or soldiers were near ; and were far from showing any disposition to annoy us, in any manner, readily supplying our men with water or tea, whenever asked for when we were marching about the country. Their behaviour to us latterly was very different from that shown to us at Chusan. The first year, 1840, it was with difficulty, that you could make your way through the streets : people carrying loads ran up against you or jostled you. They seemed to hold us very cheap. At Ning-Po, in 1842, however, nothing could be more civil than their conduct, as we passed through the

streets, people who were sitting at their doors, getting up and saluting us ; and all who were carrying loads, laying them down and drawing up at the side of the path, to make way for us, evidently showing that, at least, a little respect had been beaten into them.

The Chinese troops, I feel convinced, under proper officers, and supplied with good arms, would make excellent soldiers ; for they are accustomed to hardship and bad living. Being inured to a climate, varying from great heat to intense cold, they would get on well in any of our colonies, and I do not think, that mortality among them would be any thing near so frequent as among our own soldiers, from their great sobriety. It was an exceedingly rare thing to see a Chinaman drunk, nor did they seem to like our strong liquors when given to

them. They are a quick people, and would soon pick up our drill, and accustom themselves to our dress.

It has been the custom of a great many to disparage the Chinese, abuse our victories as wholesale murder over defenceless people, recommending the use of wooden swords, &c. I should much like to place some of these warlike and valiant gentry in front of an equal number of stout Tartars, and I think they would change their tune. Far from their great losses being a proof of the cowardice of the Chinese, I take it to be a strong proof of their courage ; for if cowards, they would have taken very good care that we should never have got within reach of them. In general, for undisciplined troops, their conduct was excellent, and many showed the most devoted acts of bravery. A finer proportioned race cannot be ; their shoulders are not particularly broad, but

their legs are straight, strong, and well-shaped.

Blindness, sore eyes, and all sorts of cutaneous disorders seem very common in China. The Chinese placed great confidence in our doctors, and seemed well aware of their superiority. I once saw an English lancet shown to an old man, who kept a sort of druggist shop in Ning-Po; he was quite delighted with it, and used always to call out to the person, who had shown it to him, whenever he passed his house.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

“CIRCULAR.

“THE gratifying duty of announcing further highly important successes of her Majesty’s combined forces again devolves on her Majesty’s Plenipotentiary in China.

“After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, captured at Chappoo, the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 23d of May, and arrived on the 29th off the Rugged Islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it crossed the bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off

into the Yang-tze-Kiang river to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung.

“ At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works to defend the entrances of both rivers, and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close *reconnoissance* to be made in two of the small steamers by their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief on the 14th instant; and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack.

“ At daylight on the morning of the 16th the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops

could be disembarked and formed for advancing.

“Two hundred and fifty-three guns (forty-two of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of eleven feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages, of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

“The casualties in the naval arm of the expedition amounted to two killed and twenty-five wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The Blonde frigate had fourteen shot in her hull, the Sesostriis steamer eleven, and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about eighty killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

“On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river, and found a battery deserted,

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mounting fifty-five guns, of which seventeen were brass.

“On the 19th two more batteries close to the city of Shang-Hai opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron ; but on receiving a couple of broadsides the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained forty-eight guns (seventeen of them brass) were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive government granaries given to the people.

“His excellency the Admiral proceeded up the river Woosung, with two of the small iron steamers on the 20th instant, about fifty miles beyond the city of Shang-Hai, and in this *reconnoissance* two additional field-works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed, bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of three hundred and sixty-four, of which seventy-six are of brass, and chiefly large handsome guns. Many of the brass guns have devices, showing that they have been cast lately ; seve-

ral of them have Chinese characters, signifying 'the tamer and the subduer of the barbarians,' and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the 'barbarian.'

"The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soochow, Wang-chow-foo, and Nankin. The same high authorities have made another indirect attempt to retard active operations by an avowed wish to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of sixteen of her Majesty's subjects (Europeans and natives of India) who had been kidnapped; but as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect.

"God save the Queen.

"Dated on board the steam-frigate *Queen*, in the Yang-tze-Kiang river (off Woosung), the 24th of June, 1842.

"HENRY POTTINGER,
"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary."

*Nanking treaty was
signed August 29, 1842.*

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S LAST PROCLAMATION.

The following is the latest proclamation from the Emperor, relating to the management of the affairs of the barbarians. It is dated 4th moon, 27th day. (June 5, 1842)

In the 4th moon, on the 27th day, the imperial edict was received.

"I, the Emperor, on account of opium flowing like poison into China, bringing down calamities on the people, have in former years sent down, in edicts, my express orders directing it to be strictly prohibited in every province. Again, and a third time have I, with the most assiduous heedfulness, given clear and explicit orders and warnings; and because Canton was the place ^hwhere the outside barbarians traded, I gave especial orders to Lin Tsihseu to proceed thither, examine into and manage the business. The barbarians of each nation eagerly and sincerely obeyed the restraints, and bound themselves by promises; it

was only the English rebellious barbarian, Elliot, on account of the destruction of the opium dirt, made a pretence to cause disturbance. Lin, on account of his bad management, was immediately degraded and banished to the frontier. Yet the said rebel, in the 6th month of the twentieth year of Taoukgang, *rat like, sneaked into the waters of the province of Chekeang, and stealthily* took possession of the city of Ting Hae, and then proceeded to the offing of Teentsing, announcing the presentation of a petition. I, the Emperor, consider China and outside nations with one heart and mind, and esteem it of importance to cherish and treat with mildness, men from afar, and not contemplating that his (Elliot's) first thoughts were of rebellion, and to tell and explain his grievances, his last, without any consideration of (his country's trade) being rejected and cut off, I again commanded Keshen to proceed to Canton, and verily to examine into and manage the facts. Further, the General Eleppo, the commissioner in the province of Chekeang, seized the barbarian officer Gantihhae, (Anstruther) and many

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others, and by great favour saved them from death; and when Ting Hae was evacuated, (by the English) sent them back to their country.

“But the said barbarian, crafty and deceitful, still begging with unsatiated appetite, and clearly understanding the pacific intentions and language of Keshen, who did not prepare proper means of defence, at length summoned troops, and first attacked successively the forts at Shakeo and Takeo, (Chuenpe and Tykottow); killed my great officers, and troubled my black-haired race on the coasts; and the causes of disturbance and war have been occasioned by the selfish selling of opium by the rebellious foreigners; further, he openly begged for favours, and secretly used deceptive schemes; turning his back upon truth, and making useless all my favours. At such conduct both gods and men were indignant, and I, the Emperor, ordered my officers to lead forth my troops. These are the real circumstances of the case.

“When the rebel-quelling general, Yih, arrived at Canton, the rebellious foreigners, rat

like, entered the inner waters, spying about the provincial city; and the reason that the great officers then assembled their troops, was occasioned by the avaricious and greedy desire for profit of the said rebel, who, meditating trade, earnestly begged that the debts owing by the Hong merchants to the said foreigners, should be paid. I, the Emperor, treat all with perfect sincerity, and have never cherished ill feelings in my bosom. Thus, if he (Elliot) really obtained profit, he said there should be peace, and that he would not go to other places, and cause disturbance. On this account, I considered the bestowal of this favour (the six million dollars) as a very little matter, and certainly did not grudge it. *Doltish fool of a hateful race!* how can he attempt to equal or rival me, the Emperor of the heavenly dynasty? But my anxious thoughts and care being for my people in the maritime provinces, could not but comply with the force of circumstances. Who could have imagined that the rebellious foreigner cherished such an evil heart in his bosom, deceiving heaven and opposing reason?

“The province of Canton was left in quiet, but the provinces of Fuhkeen and Chekeang were again agitated like the ocean waves; Ting-Hae was again furtively watched, and the city again invaded and kept; and my minister (Yukeen) died in defence of his country; and my officers threw away their lives, and numbers of my people were slaughtered. Elliot's crimes it is difficult to number. I especially ordered the awe-inspiring General Yihking and others, to lead on their troops, attack and exterminate the English. Some time ago the robbers retired from Ning-Po, and then laid Chappoo in ruins.

“When the said ^{foreigner} was in the province of Canton, after his schemes were satiated, he went to Chekeang, where he plundered the province for the subsistence of his army, such is his cruel, barbarous disposition; but the measure of his iniquities is full, and no larger respite will be granted by heaven. When the heavens above look down on his deeds, the barbarian will surely be exterminated. What crimes have my people committed, that

they should be afflicted with such cruel calamities?

“ On self-examination, my mind (origl. five viscera) is filled with anxiety and distress ; and my every thought is, that the poisonous sprout (Elliot) is not yet cut off, and that I cannot rescue my subjects ; with painful feelings I severely blame myself and hate myself for being unequal to my duties : for me repose by day or night is difficult. Ye generals, leaders, governors, lieutenant-governors, the civil and military officers at Peking and in the provinces, all ye ministers should regard the state of my mind, and hasten to save the people, and not have a thought of repose, but attend to the present emergency and divest yourself of selfishness and deceptive conduct, to cause your name not to stink in after times.

“ As to officers and men always talking of the strength of their ships and their destructive gunnery, the murderous fire of which it is hard to bear ; why immediately they see the robbers they are frightened, and fly like the wind in disorder ; and then the thieves entered

the river without your knowledge; and soon then became aware of your danger, and the troops rushed forward with ardour, and entering into battle, did not retreat, and they were also aided by the bold villagers.

“But the power of lord and guest (the Emperor and Captain Elliot) is by no means equal, and the difference in the numbers of the people of our countries is great; but on account of the richness of my country, he has availed himself of an opportunity for making war; but what difficulty will there be in conquering him?

“As such are the barbarous dispositions of the rebellious barbarians, the spirits of my troops are not equal to them.

“The connection of the native traitors with the rebellious barbarians, has been caused by the poverty of the ignorant people, or it has sprung from their distressing difficulties, and on account of profit, thus have they been deceived, and induced to connect themselves willingly with robbers, that they might procure sufficient food for their families; and thus,

through their avidity the robbers have attacked and plundered several places, and when the robbers came, they were sent in advance, and thus they were the first exposed to slaughter ; and when the robbers retired, they were placed in the rear, and were subject to seizure by the troops, and forthwith executed. Yet the people have the dispositions of men, and should know how to repent and return to their allegiance.

“ I, the Emperor, am your heavenly appointed lord ; if you will only regard that which is before your eyes, you will rest in repose, and not be troubled with great affairs hereafter.

“ But had I been careless of *the broad-flowing poison* and not have prohibited it, I should firstly have been ungrateful to my imperial father, from whom I received the important favour of the government of the empire ; and secondly, I should have proved myself incapable of preserving the lives of my people ; thus, how was it possible for me not to exert my utmost strength in prohibiting it ?

"Now, although the traitors and barbarians are causing trouble, and on account of avaricious desires of profit, are daily committing murder and robbery, all ye leaders, ministers, soldiers, &c., as you have received my gracious favours, you should manifest heavenly principles and a good heart, and clearly explain the laws, and excite the valiant, and those who strive to be first on them rewards shall be forthwith conferred ; but for those who retreat, instantly execute them without mercy. If these orders are obeyed, what attack will they not be equal to ? and what place will they not be able to hold ?

"The officers who have managed badly before (Lin, Keshen, &c.), each have been dismissed ; yet if they atone for their crimes and establish meritorious deeds hereafter, they may be excused ; but if they again lose the opportunity, and ruin my people, and connive with the foreigners, then shall they be treated according to the severest course of law, and I shall be unable to show any further indulgence.

Amongst the multitude of my people there

are many valiant men of talent; excite them to a righteous zeal, to preserve themselves and their country; and the officers and troops to recover the lost cities; to guard important passes from the entrance of the robbers; to burn the barbarians' ships, and seize the leaders of the robbers; or to lay hold of and act by the principles of right reason, and announce to all the foreigners, that they cause the English to know, that if they repent, and are able in length of time to establish meritorious deeds, they shall become the recipients of inexhaustible and the greatest favours.

“The first affair is, to prohibit opium, that I may compassionate the people's lives; in opposing the enemy, the which is to preserve the people's lives; I, the Emperor, have night and morning anxious thoughts, and cannot but attend to the most trifling concerns; all ye ministers should agree together in the measures of managing business, and excite the troops to battle, devising measures, exciting the people to join the ranks, without disorder or hurry; if the civil and military officers act thus we can exclude the barbarian worthless sprouts, sweeping

them into the depths of the wide ocean, and give to the people of the empire to enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquillity.

“This is special as concerning the management of the affairs relating to the barbarians from first to last: for my first thought is to exclude calamities from the people.”

“A special edict. Let it be made known far and near. Respect this. 4th moon, 27th day (June 5).”

(Translated by) J. SLADE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the Friend of China, Sept. 10.)

CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., in China has extreme gratification in announcing to her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negotiate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions:—

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.

2. China to pay twenty-one millions of dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.

3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ning-Po, and Shang-Hae, to be thrown open to British merchants, consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.

4. The island of Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors.

5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire to be unconditionally released.

6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor under his Imperial sign, manual, and seal to all Chinese subjects on account of their having held service or in-

tercourse with, or reside under, the British government, or its officers.

7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both governments.

8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first six million dollars, her Britannic Majesty's forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Ting-Hae to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kolongsoo are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour, which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest of all arms of her Majesty's combined forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which

have been thus established, will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the meantime, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary congratulates her Majesty's subject in China on the occasion of a peace, which he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.—God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in the Yank-tze-kiang River, off Nanking, this 20th day of August, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy) G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary
of Legation.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China, has high satisfaction in promulgating for the information of her Majesty's subjects in

China, the important progress and success of the expedition, since the date of the last circular on the 24th of June.

The expedition was detained by bad weather and other circumstances at Woosung until the 6th of July, on which day it advanced up the river Yang-tze-kiang, and on the 14th, reached a military position, built on a range of hills commanding the stream, where two small, recently erected batteries, mounting thirteen guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosung, on the leading ships, but were instantly silenced, and the guns, batteries, and military buildings connected with them, destroyed as soon as men could be put on shore.

At this point, the main body of the fleet was retarded by adverse winds for nearly a week, during which period, some of the ships of war, assisted by the steamers, got up to "Kinshan" or "Golden Island," where the whole armament, amounting to seventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th instant, and anchored abreast of the city of Chin-keang-foo.

A reconnoissance having been obtained the

same evening, the troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. It was at this time believed that the majority of the Chinese troops, which had been variously reported at from fifteen hundred to three thousand men, were in a camp, which was visible from hills overhanging the river, at a distance of about three miles.

Against this camp the right brigade moved, Major-General Lord Saltoun. The centre brigade, led by Major-General Bartley, was directed, in the first instance, to co-operate with the right one, in cutting off the anticipated retreat of the fugitives from the camp in the direction of the city, and the left brigade, headed by Major-General Schoedde, landed on the river face of the city opposite the fleet, where it was instructed to escalate the northern wall, which the centre brigade was likewise appointed to do on the southern side, after it had performed the other duty assigned to it.

The Chinese troops in the camp did not venture to stand the near approach of our men,

but after firing three or four distant volleys from their gingalls and matchlocks, broke and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly and covered with jungle. By this time, the left brigade had got on shore, when it became obvious that the Tartar garrison intended to defend the city, from the walls of which they opened an incessant fire of cannon, gingalls, rockets and matchlocks.

As the left brigade moved from the landing-place, the Auckland (steam frigate), which had been placed in position for the purpose, threw some shells among the enemy on the works with admirable precision, but was obliged to cease firing, owing to the rapid advance of the brigade to the bottom of the wall, which was most gallantly escaladed under a heavy fire from the Tartar troops, who behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves, with great tact, of their knowledge of the localities, to gall our, and screen their own troops.

The centre brigade got into the city (after some delay in finding a bridge to cross the

Grand Canal, which runs along the western side of Chin-keang-foo, and separates the walled city from very extensive suburbs) by blowing open one of the gates ; but even after the left brigade had received this large re-inforcement, besides parties of marines and seamen, who were landed the moment the opposition promised to be so stubborn, the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours, and it was late in the afternoon before they entirely dispersed, which it is surmised the survivors did by throwing away the arms and uniform, and either hiding themselves till night enabled them to escape, or else mingling with the other inhabitants.

The city of Chin-keang-foo is rather more than four miles in circumference. The works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid, that nothing but cannon shot could have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrasures and loopholes, and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls.

It has hitherto been impossible to obtain

anything like a precise return of the strength garrison ; but from calculations made with reference to the extent of the works and the Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment, it is thought there could not have been less than three thousand men. Of these it is said that forty mandarin officers and one thousand men were killed and wounded. The Tartar general commander-in-chief retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found the day after the assault, hidden in the garden, and, on being carried to the spot, recognised the half-consumed remains of his master, who was worthy of such a death.

It will be readily understood, that a brilliant service, of which the preceding detail gives but a very feeble outline, could not be performed without loss on our side, and her Majesty's plenipotentiary is sure that all her Majesty's subjects in China will participate in his feelings of sincere regret at the annexed returns

of casualties in killed and wounded in her Majesty's combined forces.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British garrison at Chin-keang-foo (which commands the entrance to the Grand Canal, and is, therefore, of vast importance), and the remainder of the expedition will shortly move up this majestic river, headed by the Admiral's flag ship, Cornwallis, to the neighbourhood of Nankin, (which ancient capital of the empire is about forty miles distant, and situated about three miles from the Yang-tze-keang, with which it is connected by a variety of canals), it having already been ascertained by actual survey that there is ample depth of water, and no natural impediments. God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, Yang-tze-keang river, at Chin-keang-foo, this 24th day of July, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(From the Friend of China, Sept. 10.)

The following literal English version of a proclamation in Chinese, issued by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the 5th of July, and also a circular to her Majesty's subjects in China, under date the 25th of July, are published for general information.

A. R. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Superintendent, charged with the
Government of Hong-Kong.

Government House,
Hong-Kong, Sept. 9.

“Pottinger, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., makes this clear exposition for the information of all the people of the country.

“Under the canopy of Heaven, and within the circumference of earth, many are the different countries; of the multitude of these not one is there, that is not ruled by the supreme HEAVENLY FATHER, nor are there any that is not brethren of one family. Being then of one family, very plain is it that they

should hold friendly and brotherly intercourse together, and not boast themselves one above another. But England coming from the utmost west, has held intercourse with China in this utmost east for more than two centuries past; and during this time the English have suffered ill-treatment from the Chinese officers, who, regarding themselves as powerful, and us as weak, have thus dared to commit injustice. The English, unwilling to enter into contest with them, had borne such treatment for many years, till, in the year 1839, the Emperor of China, having determined to prohibit effectually the importation of opium, sent a special commissioner, Lin Tsesen, to conduct the arrangements for that purpose; and that officer, finding himself unable to seize the actual offenders of each nation, in place of consulting and concerting measures with the several national officers residing in China (as it was his proper duty to have done), had the audacity forcibly to confine in Canton, the English officer and people, at the same time threatening them with death. His

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object was, by extorting from them what opium there that year might be in China, to gain favour with his Emperor; and the English officer at Canton, seeing this position of things, commanded the English merchants, in the name of their Sovereign, that they should deliver up, for the ransom of themselves from this position of extreme danger, whatever opium they might have in the Chinese waters. Here is one great offence committed by the Chinese officers against the English.

“The Sovereign of Great Britain, in consequence of this and numerous subsequent acts of injustice, appointed as her envoys, the Admiral Elliott, and Elliott, the superintendent at Canton, to whom jointly full powers were given for the settlement of affairs with China. And having in consideration the many past acts of injustice of the Chinese officers, her Majesty directed the Admiral to take command of a combined naval and land force, and to quarter it at one of the islands on the Chinese coast; her instructions being, that if the Chinese Government were willing to admit its

errors and afford redress, a peaceful arrangement of affairs should be concluded; but otherwise, if justice and recompense were refused, that the standard of justice should be raised, and its claims enforced by war. The Admiral, &c., hereupon proceeded to the Peiho, and there presented a letter from the Minister of Great Britain, which the Minister and Governor Keshen transmitted for the consideration of all the ministers to Peking; after this Keshen wrote to the Admiral, stating that affairs which concerned Canton, it was difficult to arrange so far off, and if the Admiral, &c., would proceed to Canton, it would not need long to arrange affairs there. The high English officers, still desiring peace, consented to this, and proceeded to Canton, where they met Keshen, and had frequent communications with him, both written and personal. Arrangements were not yet concluded, when the Ministers at Peking, men without truth or good faith, induced the Emperor to recall Keshen, and send instead a General Yihshan, to fight and war with the English, so that the English

were actually compelled by these proceedings to take the Bocca Tigris, and the line of defences from thence upwards, and to bring Canton itself to submission, and to take from it a ransom for the punishment of such ill faith. In this ill faith of the Chinese Ministers we have a second grand instance of offence against England.

“The high commissioner, Yukien, and other high officers, generals, &c., in the several provinces, in repeated instances, when they have found our people cast by the weather on their coast, or induced by evil men on shore, have, being dead to all good and honest feeling, dared to put the captives thus brought into their hands to a tyrannical and cruel death, and have deceitfully and falsely reported the cases to the Emperor, or published lying proclamations to the people, wherein they have invented tales of lengthened contest and seizures of vessels in battle with slaughter of many people. Thus falsely did Yukien declare last year the circumstances of the English occupation of Chusan—thus did the General

Yishan pretend that he had destroyed many vessels; the Governor Yen Petao, that he had, by force of arms, recovered Amoy; the Taotai, on Formosa, when shipwreck had cast men on that island, he had gained a victory over them in battle; and the General Yihking, in May last, that he had destroyed many vessels and killed a multitude of men at Chusan when not one vessel was injured, nor a single man killed. These multiplied false statements, misleading the Emperor and people, and hindering peaceful arrangements, are a third great cause of offence against the English.

“With reference to trade, the English merchants used to carry their goods to many places, and buy from and sell to the people, wholly a benefit, and in no sense hurtful. But the officers at Canton, seeking to confine the profits to themselves, induced the Emperor, by false statements, to restrict trade to Canton alone, and permit thirteen Hong merchants to conduct it, not even allowing inter-

course with any but them, and the linguists appointed by the Government. Thus did these officers gain the power of meddling in every matter, extorting as they pleased, and disguising everything under false statements to the Emperor. This is a fourth great cause of offence.

“There are besides many minor grievances that excite indignation and wrath, but that need not here be enumerated.

“Because of these grievances the Plenipotentiary, &c., has been sent out by command of his Sovereign to demand redress and satisfaction. When these are obtained, peaceful arrangements may be made, and the former friendliness of intercourse may be renewed. But until then, the high officers in command here of the combined naval and land forces will continue as commanded also by their Sovereign, to maintain the cause of justice, and to contend with all their power for the enforcement of such redress. When the Emperor shall appoint a high officer with full

powers to negotiate, and conclude arrangements on his own responsibility, and not till then will hostile operations be stayed.

“Now three principal things are required for the redress and satisfaction above spoken—namely, compensation for losses and expenses, a friendly and becoming intercourse on terms of equality between officers of the two countries; and the cession of insular territory of commerce, and for the residence of merchants, and as a security and guarantee against future renewal of offensive acts.



“If these three things be acceded to, there will be no difficulty in the settlement of any minor points.

“That the people may know our objects, and not be misled by the false representation of their officers, to commit acts of hostility that would bring home to their own persons and families the horrors of war, the Plenipotentiary, &c., proclaims for general information this clear exposition.

“Dated in the Yang-tze-Keang, the 5th day of July, in the year 1842.

(Signed) “HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty’s Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy)

“G. A. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.”

THE TREATY.

On the 15th of August, the High Imperial Commissioners arrived at Nankin. They were three, viz :—

1. Kee-Ying, a member of the imperial family, and Commander-in-Chief of the Tartar troops in Konang-Sung.

2. Eleppo, Lieutenant-General of Tchappo, a former Governor of Tze-Kiang, but degraded last year in consequence of his having liberated the prisoners.

3. Gnu, General-in-Chief of the provinces Keang-su and Keang-Si.

They speedily communicated to the British

Plenipotentiary their powers, which were found to be in due order. Visits of ceremony then took place, and, after various conferences, the conditions of a treaty of peace were signed, in the presence of the Admiral, the General, and many other British officers. Copies of these were immediately transmitted to Peking. When the treaty was signed, a royal salute was fired, and all restrictions removed on the intercourse between the expedition and the natives.

This treaty of peace has given great satisfaction to the British in China and India. It was said at first that the Emperor doubted the propriety of opening a foreign trade at Foo-chow-foo, which is the capital of Fokien, and the nearest port to the country where the Bohea tea grows ; but that he afterwards yielded that point.

The Commissioners are described as anxious to get rid of the British from Yang-tze-Kiang and the embouchure of the Grand Canal ; they offered to pay down four millions instantly, but the British Plenipotentiary insisted on the

full instalment being paid, and the ratification, of the treaty before he would withdraw.

The payment of the opium claims will, it is stated, be adjusted according to the amount fixed some months ago by the British Government. It was said that the Imperial Commissioners had pressed the consideration of the opium trade, but he declined to discuss it, stating, if the ✓ Chinese Government were desirous of producing a stoppage to it, that it ought to be effected by their own internal regulations, and by imposing restrictions on their own subjects.

The steamers were the objects of great curiosity to the Chinese, who called those vessels the "Devil's ships."

Despatches addressed by **LIEUT-GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, G. C. B.,** *to* **LORD STANLEY,** *Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department.*

My Lord,—I have the honour to apprise

your Lordship, that the fleet, from various naval causes, which I am persuaded were unavoidable, only reached the anchorage of Woosung, within the bar of the Yang-tse-Keang, on the evening of the 13th inst.

The following morning I proceeded with his excellency the naval commander-in-chief to reconnoitre the long line of defences on both sides of the Woosung river, those on the left bank extending from five to six miles of the Yang-tse-Keang, while the defences on the right bank consisted of a tower, with flanking batteries on a tongue of land formed by a bend of the river, which here runs from two to three miles parallel to the course of the Yang-tse-Keang. The main object, therefore, was the occupation of the left bank with its defences, at the southern extremity of which the village of Woosung is situated, while the walls of Paonshaw appear a short distance in rear of the embankments, on which the embrasures are constructed, about two miles from its termination to the north-west.

We had failed to obtain satisfactory information as to the points of debarkation ; one of the principal objects, therefore, of this reconnaissance, was to establish the practicability of landing, so as to burn the defences ; one point alone seemed adapted for this purpose, about half-way between Paonshaw and Woosung, unless we were to effect a landing some miles up the Yang-tse-Keang, in which case it would be necessary to take Paonshaw before we could co-operate with the navy. It was, therefore, determined that this supposed landing place should be examined during the night, and that if not found practicable, the ships of war should silence the batteries that covered the regular landing place near the village of Woosung, when the troops should land from the steamers, which, after towing in the ships of war, were to return for them to the transports.

During the night, Commanders Kellett and Collinson sounded along the shore, and reported that the water shoaled to three feet

about two hundred yards from the banks, and that boats could not approach to land troops anywhere near the spot proposed.

It was then decided to resort to the alternative already mentioned.

The 15th was employed in examining and sounding the entrance into the Woosung river, and six o'clock on the morning of the 15th the ships of war were towed in shore by the steamers, under a heavy and, for the Chinese, well-directed fire, not returning a shot until each ship had taken her appointed station, when they opened a fire that must have appalled the enemy (though he was not entirely silenced for a considerable time). The details of this very animating scene will no doubt be fully reported by his Excellency Sir William Parker, together with the deviation from our pre-concerted plan of operation, occasioned by the steamers having all grounded, except the small steamer Medusa. The troops were thus prevented from participating with their gallant comrades of the navy in occupying the river

line of batteries, which were by half-past seven o'clock in possession of the naval force.

The troops were not landed until twelve o'clock, when having understood that a portion of the enemy, said to be about one thousand five hundred men, had retreated on Paonshaw, I immediately moved on that town in two columns, having directed Major-General Schoedde to move his brigade in rear of the place, so as to intercept the governor of the province, who was reported to be in that town. Upon reaching it by the sea-line, I found it was in possession of Major-General Schoedde's brigade, who had entered it without opposition from the rear, the Chinese troops and the greater part of the population having fled when they found their retreat likely to be cut off, leaving everything behind them, with about fifty guns, seventeen of which were brass.

The enemy's force consisted of from four to five thousand men, under Admiral Chin, who fell in the batteries, in which from forty to fifty dead bodies were found. A portion of

this force is stated to have fallen back upon a city within ten miles of Paonshaw, and disbanded themselves; the remainder, with the governor, had fled to Soochoo. We have taken altogether, at Woosung and Paonshaw, about two hundred and fifty guns, with quantities of powder, shot, gingalls, and other munitions of war, all of which have been destroyed, with the exception of the brass guns.

Woosung is a wretched village, and Paonshaw, although surrounded by a wall and rampart in good repair, is a poor place, and the country around it by no means so populous or so fertile as we have hitherto found in China. The Yang-tse-Keang is a magnificent river.

Having arranged with the Admiral to proceed to Shang Hae, a large commercial town, about sixteen miles up the Woosung river, Sir William Parker pushed on the light ships of war on the 17th inst. Captain Watson, who was in command, finding the batteries six miles up the river deserted, occupied them, destroying the iron and embarking the brass

guns. I propose that one column shall move along the left bank of the Woosung, while I proceed myself in the steamers with the remainder of the force.

The 2nd Madras native infantry, and detachments of artillery and sappers and miners, from that presidency, joined the fleet on the 17th; they will accompany the force to Shang Hae.

I am most thankful to be able to inform your Lordship, that sixteen of our kidnapped men, seven of whom are Europeans, have been restored to us by Eleppo, of whose letter,* in reply to the one addressed to him by the Admiral and myself, I beg to inclose a translation. This act of reciprocal good feeling portends well.—I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General,

Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

Head-quarters, Woosung, June 18, 1842.

(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General.

* Enclosure not received.

*From his EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR
HUGH GOUGH, K.G.C.B., Commanding Ex-
peditionary Forces, to the RIGHT HON. LORD
STANLEY, Principal Secretary of State,
Colonial Department, dated the 24th June,
1842.*

My Lord,—My letter of the 18th June will have informed your Lordship of the entrance of the combined forces into the Yang-tse-Keang, and of the capture of Woosung and Paonshaw, together with the dismantling of the forts which command the entrance of the Woosung river, leading to Shang Hae, and opening a very extended water communication into the interior of this province (Kanguan.)

2. On the 19th the troops were embarked on board the steamers, with the exception of one column, consisting of the details named in the margin,* which I was anxious should move, if found practicable, by a road that I

* Detachment Madras H. A., ditto, royal artillery; ditto, Madras, ditto; 18th royal Irish, 49th regiment, detachment of sappers and miners, four light field guns; about a thousand men.

understand to exist between Woosung and Shang Hae, so as to reach at the same time with the steamers this latter city, where I was informed that from four to five thousand troops were stationed for its defence. By this movement I was in hopes to have intercepted their retreat, at all events to prevent the abduction of the valuable property as well as the public treasure. This column I placed under Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, Madras artillery, in whose sound judgment and practical resources I had every confidence.

3. At eight o'clock the steamers got under weigh, and by two o'clock reached two small batteries within half a mile of Shang Hae ; these opened upon the steamers and the smaller ships of war, which they had in tow, and after a few shots were evacuated; some of the retiring enemy falling in with a flanking party of the land column, were fired on, but from the country being one sheet of paddy cultivation or swamp, they could not be captured. The steamers pushed on with the troops and landed them close to the city, but we found Lieut.-

Colonel Montgomerie in possession of the place. This officer hearing the firing, and conceiving it was from the city on the shipping and troops, rapidly pushed forward with his advance, and found himself unexpectedly close to the city walls. No enemy showing himself at this point, he advanced to the north gate, which he entered unopposed, having got some men over the wall to open it. It appears that the Chinese authorities and troops evacuated the city the preceding evening, except a few men who remained to fire off their guns in the batteries before mentioned. Shang Hae appears a rich commercial city, with good walls in perfect repair, on which but few guns were mounted, and these all at the gateways. The walls are three miles and a quarter in circumference; the population I understand to be from sixty to seventy thousand souls. A very considerable trade is carried on at Shang Hae: its position as a commercial city nothing can exceed, being situated within sixteen miles up the Woosung river, up which, for several miles

above the city, ships of large burthen can be brought with great facility.

4. It afforded me great satisfaction to perceive the unusual degree of confidence manifested by the people ; it is true a great proportion of the wealthiest inhabitants had left it, but the middling classes and the great body of the shopkeepers remained, and freely brought in poultry and vegetables, so that I was enabled to give the troops a good portion of these necessary comforts, after living for some time on salt provisions. I have done everything in my power to prove that the confidence was not misplaced ; and I am most happy to say the troops, by their orderly and forbearing conduct in the midst of that pernicious liquor sham-shu, with large stores of which we were surrounded, conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and I re-embarked the whole force, with its numerous followers, yesterday morning, without a single instance of inebriety.

5. The only injury done at Shang Hae was by the Chinese robbers, who had commenced their

work of depredation before we entered it. I issued a very strong edict, which, before we left, produced in a great measure the desired effect, and I was enabled to induce many of the most respectable Chinese to take charge of large establishments (principally pawnbrokers), the proprietors of which had fled, with a promise they would protect them from the rabble. We have of course destroyed all the iron and embarked the brass guns, amounting altogether, including those taken at Woosung and Paonshaw, to four hundred and six, about one hundred of which are brass. The powder and military stores of every description have been also destroyed.

By an extensive though necessarily rapid survey of the river Sir William Parker has nearly ascertained the practicability of moving on Lachoo by this route ; but as I consider it an object of the most vital importance to reach the point of intersection of the Imperial Canal with the Yang-tse-Keang as early as possible, and to take the strong fortress and important city of Chin-Kean-foo commanding that point,

we have deemed it right to forego all other operations for this most important one, after which I shall be anxious at once to move on Nankin. These commanding positions in our possession, as I before stated to your Lordship, both Soochoo and Hangcheo must fall.

6. On my return here yesterday, I found the Belleville, and I understood that the Apollo, with the greater part of the transport, is at Chusan. Instructions will be sent for them immediately to follow us up the Yang-tse-Keang. With these ample means at my disposal, not only to take but to occupy whatever may be deemed most advisable, I hope to prove to the Chinese Government the extent of the power and resources of Great Britain, and the folly of persisting in rejection of the terms offered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. GOUGH,

Lieutenant-General, Colonel Madras,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

P.S.—I omitted in the foregoing despatch to report to your Lordship that the same Chinese

mandarin who came to me at Chopo, brought me on the 20th instant, at Shang Hae, a letter from Eleppo, of which, together with Sir William Parker's and my joint answer, I beg to enclose a translation.

(True copy.)

H. GOUGH,

Lieutenant-General, Colonel Madras,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

Eleppo, late Governor-General of Keangnan and Keangse provinces, Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and now Lieutenant-General of Chappoo, sends the following communication:—

I find on examination that the English prisoners have been restored, and a letter having been sent with them, whilst however, making peace, by putting a stop to war, and entering upon arrangements respecting the trade, I all at once received a letter from Keangnan, stating that a large fleet of your honourable country had sailed to the entrance of Woosung River, without my knowing what was the object.

When I, the Minister and Governor, two years ago carried on at Ting Hae a correspondence with all the commanders-in-chief, I was then fully aware that your honourable nation was highly prizing justice and good faith.

Now, however, when the two countries are on the eve of concluding peace, then sails the whole fleet suddenly to the entrance of Shang Hae River, firing guns and stirring up a quarrel, which is on one side carrying on a correspondence about peace, and, on the other hand, to give rise to rancour and to promote hostilities. What has thus become of good faith, and where is the justice? This, I, the Minister and Governor, am not able to comprehend fully.

Our two empires have now for three years been at war, the soldiers and people who have been killed are innumerable, and the misery entailed is unspeakable and grievous to recount. It is therefore requisite, in accordance with celestial rule, to feel regret at those evils, and to put down the war; but if one proves disobedient to the dictates of Heaven, it is to be feared that Heaven will visit us with pu-

nishment, and who will be able to endure this?

Your honourable country has hitherto laid strong upon commerce, and considered war as nefarious, with the hope of putting a stop to the misery of war, and enjoying the advantages of an open market. Now if this takes place the people of your honourable country may all return home and enjoy their property, and the men of our own nation could also every one of them go back to their families, and gain a livelihood, enjoying the blessings of peace. Is this not far better than to fight for successive years, and filling the land with the bodies of the slain?

I have sent this letter by an officer, who will wait for an answer. This is my communication.

To the Commander-in-Chief.

Taou Kwang, 22d year, 5th month, June, 1842,

(True Copy of Mr. Gutzalaff's Translation.)

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,

Lieut.-Colonel Deputy Adjutant-General.

N

The high officers commanding the combined British Forces take the earliest opportunity of thanking Eleppo, late Governor-General of Keangnan and Keangse, Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and now Lieutenant-General of Chappoo, for the release of the British subjects, who were in the hands of the Chinese at Hang-Chow, and to assure him that they gladly recognise in this act that good feeling which should always subsist between civilised nations, and which his Excellency will find reciprocated by the liberation of the Chinese prisoners which have since fallen into his hands.

They learn with much gratification his Excellency's appointment of Lieutenant-General of Chappoo, as it is always satisfactory to them to have to act with one whose conduct has impressed them with the highest respect.

The high officers have now to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency's letter of Taou Kwang, 22d year, 5th month, by his officer; and they can but refer him to their last communication, wherein they expressed their inability to cease hostilities, until the Chinese

Government were disposed to negotiate on the terms offered by the British Government, through the medium of her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who was then daily expected at Chusan, and is now probably on his way from that island to Woosung.

The high British officers beg to repeat that, with an undiminished desire to lessen the calamities of war, it is their duty to proceed with hostilities until they are assured that a functionary, duly authorised by his Imperial Majesty, or the Chinese Government, is prepared to negotiate a peace which may be honourable to both nations, and to meet those just demands which have been repeatedly submitted to his Imperial Majesty.

Your Excellency must be aware that, with every respect for your exalted position, and acknowledged probity, the high British officers have not to this hour been apprised that your Excellency has been authorised to treat on the conditions promulgated by the British Government; and they beg to repeat that, until such assurance is given, they have no power to stop

for one moment the operations of the combined forces, which have lately been greatly augmented ; and further reinforcements, to a large extent, are hourly expected to arrive here. And, much as they may lament the necessity of prolonging the calamities of war, they have no alternative, until this desired communication is officially made, when your Excellency will find that the British commanders-in-chief are no less disposed than your Excellency to resume the blessings of amity and commerce.

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral,
Naval Commander-in-Chief.

(True copy.)

J. HEALTY, Lieutenant-General,
P.A.A.

Eleppo, late Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and Governor-General of Keangnan and Keangse, sends the following reply to your communication. On the 4th moon, 18th day, 27th May, he received your letter, and made himself fully acquainted with the contents thereof:—

Since I, the late Minister and Governor-General, and you, honourable General and Admiral, treat one another with sincerity, and there exists the utmost good faith on both sides, it will not be difficult to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. It is necessary to wait until the main points of the question have been fully satisfied, and I shall then, in conjunction with the terror-spreading General and the Lieutenant-Governor Lew, distinctly report the same to the great Emperor, that he may confirm the arrangements to show their faithful observance.

All our men that were taken prisoners at Chappoo have already arrived; and on inquiry I found that you, honourable General and

Admiral, gave the hungry rice to eat, and allowed to the wounded medical attendance, and we feel obliged for your kindness and courtesy.

We also despatched under an officer the men of your honourable country that were previously taken, with a letter to Chappoo, but your vessels had all already sailed, and it was impossible to reach them. We, therefore, took back both the men as well as the letter. We have now again drawn up this document, and send the thirteen men that could not come up, with three more from Swonhing, that you may receive and examine them, and send us an answer, to enable us to negotiate and make arrangements, in order to protect the lives of the people of both countries to enjoy conjointly peace, and to obtain the assistance of HEAVEN.

This, I think, is also the delight of your honourable General and Admiral, that it may take place. Such is the most important object of this communication.

The above is addressed to General Gough,

Admiral Parker, Taou Kwang, 22d year, 4th moon, 29th day.

June 7, 1842. (Without date.)

(True Copy from Mr. Gutzalaff's Translation.)

J. HEALTY, Lieutenant,
Deputy-Assistant, Adjutant-General.

Head-quarters, Chin-Kean-foo, July 25.

My Lord,—It affords me great gratification to announce to your Lordship that our progress up the Yang-tse-Keang has, under Divine Providence, been most propitious, and our first operations upon the shores of this mighty river most successful.

2. His Excellency Sir William Parker, who I will here beg leave to mention, accompanied me throughout all our operations before Chin-Keang-foo until we entered the city, and from whom I have upon this, as upon all other occasions, experienced the most cordial and able support, will no doubt enter fully into detail upon all the subjects coming more particularly within the naval department; I shall, therefore, very slightly touch upon them.

3. We sailed from the anchorage off Woosung on the 6th. Many unavoidable delays occurred in bringing a fleet of upwards 70 sail of men of war and transports up a river for the most part totally unknown, and we did not reach Suyshan, the first point where opposition, if it can be so, termed, was offered, until the 14th. A few shots were fired here from some small batteries, recently erected, at the leading ships, which landed their marines, when the enemy fled. The fleet anchored at this point, and the batteries and guns were destroyed. Unfortunately the wind came more ahead next morning, which, together with the strength of the current, and the further difficulties presented by the sudden bend of the river, prevented the ships from proceeding on the 15th. On the 16th, however, I accompanied Sir Wm. Parker in the steam-frigate Vixen, and we made a very satisfactory and accurate reconnoissance of both Kin-shan and Chin-Kean-foo. The steamer passed close to the shore within musket range of the Imperial Canal, which passes through the suburbs of the city, and without meeting the slightest

opposition, hundreds of the inhabitants crowding the shore to gaze on her as she passed. This, as well as all our accounts, led me to believe that little, if any, resistance, would be made. Not a soldier appeared upon the city walls, nor could I perceive any encampments in the neighbourhood. We returned to the fleet that evening.

4. On the 17th some of the fast-sailing ships of war were enabled to pass the bend, and proceeded up the river. On the 19th the Cornwallis effected the passage, and a favourable change of wind enabled the whole fleet to reach Chin-Kean-foo on the 20th.

5. This city, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half a mile from the river: the northern and the eastern face upon a range of steep hills; the west and southern faces on low ground, with the Imperial Canal serving in some measure as a wet ditch to these faces. To the westward, the suburb through which the canal passes extends to the river, and terminates under a precipitous hill, opposite to which, and within a thousand yards

is the island Kin-shan, a mere rock, rising abruptly from the water; a small seven-storied pagoda crowns the summit, and a few temples and imperial pavilions, partly in ruins, and only occupied by Chinese priests, run round its base and up its sides, interspersed with trees.

The island is not more than a few hundred yards in circumference, and by no means calculated for a military position, being commanded completely by the hill on the right bank of the river.

6. About a mile and a half lower down the stream, there is a bluff height connected by a narrow ridge, with a smaller hill, both capped with joss-houses, and both commanding the northern angle of the city walls. Here I determined to land one brigade. My first intentions, when I reconnoitred this place on the 16th, was to land the other brigade near a range of low hills, about two or three miles further eastward, so as to act against the eastern face of the city: but the fleet having come to anchor on the 20th so far up the river, I was induced to alter my plan of attack, and the more

readily as I perceived from the top of the pagoda on Kin-shan, three encampments at some distance on the slope of the hills south-west of the city. It, therefore, appeared an object of importance to land a part of the force, so as to cut off these troops, and as I ascertained that there was a good landing place below the hill, nearly opposite to the Kin-shan, I determined to disembark there the two remaining brigades, with the brigade of artillery.

7. The necessary arrangements were immediately made for landing at daylight, on the 21st. Major-general Schoedde's brigade (the 2d), consisting of the troops named in the margin,* was ordered to land at daylight, under the bluff height north of the city; and the major-general was instructed to take and occupy the two hills that command the north and eastern faces, with directions to turn this diversion into

* Royal artillery, Captain Greenwood; 55th regiment, Major Warren; 6th Madras native infantry, Lieut-Colonel Drever; rifles, 36th Madras native infantry, Captain Simpson; 2d Madras native infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Luard; detachment sappers, Lieutenant Johnstone.

a real attack, if he found it practicable without incurring much loss.

8. The first brigade, under Major-General Lord Saltoun, was directed to land at the same time below the hill, opposite Kin-shan, occupy this hill with two companies of the troops first landed,* and form on the first open space at its base, out of view of the city and encampments, so as to cover the landing of the brigade of guns under Lieut-Col. Montgomerie of the Madras artillery, and of Major-Gen. Bartley's brigade (the 3d).† The first brigade, under Lord Saltoun, I destined to attack the encampments, while, with the third brigade, and the brigade of artillery, I proposed to operate against the west gate, and the western face of the city, taking advantage of such ground and circumstances as might present themselves.

* 26th Cameronians, Lieut-Col. Pratt; Bengal volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Lloyd; flank companies, 41st Madras native infantry, Major Campbell; 98th regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell.

† 18th royal Irish, Major Cowper; 14th Madras native infantry, 9th Major Young; 4th regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Stephens.

9. The brigades of Major-Generals Lord Saltoun and Schoedde commenced landing before daylight, considerable delay took place in effecting the disembarkation from the rapidity of the current, the scattered state of the ships, some of which were aground, and from some mistake on the part of one of the new steamers. The guns were next landed, and Major Gen. Bartley's brigade followed. I accompanied Major-General Lord Saltoun's brigade in landing, and from the steep hill already mentioned had a full view of the city and encampments. On the walls of the former but few men appeared, but the encampments were still occupied, though not more than from one thousand two hundred to one thousand five-hundred men showed themselves ; I therefore directed Lord Saltoun to move forward at once with the troops of his brigade first landed, the 98th regiment with some companies of the Bengal voluteers, and the flank companies of the 41st native infantry, to attack and destroy the encampments, and if possible cut off their communication with the city. I sent three guns under Major Anstru-

ther with this brigade, and a detachment of sappers, in case difficulties should present themselves. Three companies of the Bengal volunteers under Major Kent, having landed some time afterwards, I sent Major Gough, deputy quarter-master-general, to accompany them, with directions to fall on the enemy's right flank, perceiving a path over some undulating ground which I thought might possibly lead them between the encampment and the city. These three companies first came in contact with the enemy, not having apparently been seen until they came close to the position, when the Chinese very gallantly rushed on them, and were not repulsed until they almost came into actual contact. Lord Saltoun executed his orders most satisfactorily, driving the enemy over the hills and destroying the encampments.

10. The 26th having landed proceeded to cover the guns, which Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie had placed in a strong position on a low hill, to the west of, and commanding the walls, of which we could take a considerable portion

in reverse. I could perceive that there was no strong body in reserve at this point, although the embrasures and loop-holes were all manned evidently by Tartar troops prepared to defend their post. Here I determined to make the assault so soon as Major-General Bartley's brigade should join me, as I felt assured that my guns would soon clear the ramparts of the Tartars, and I was given to understand that the canal was fordable, a ridge of earth, evidently thrown up on the original excavation, giving me perfect cover to within fifty paces of the walls.

11. As soon as the 18th and greater part of 49th joined me, the 26th being for the time attached to this brigade, everything was prepared for the assault. I directed, however, the deputy quarter-master general, Major Gough, to ascertain the correctness of my information as to the canal. Three officers rushed down the bank with him, and I think it but right here to mention their names: Captain Loch, royal navy, who being an amateur in this expedition, has acted most zealously as my extra

aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Hodgson, of the Cornwallis; and Lieutenant Heatly, deputy assistant-adjutant-general, who has ever been forward where he could be useful. These four officers swam the canal, thus ascertaining its impracticability and the incorrectness of my information.

12. I was now equally distant from the west and south gates, but perceiving that the suburbs would give me cover, I decided on forcing the former. We soon reached this point, and covering parties were pushed on close to the banks of the canal. Major Malcolm, of the 3rd dragoons, who acted throughout the day as my extra aide-de-camp, and Brevet Captain Balfour, brigade major of artillery, were very active in discovering the approaches to the gate. Two guns, under Lieut. Molesworth, of the Madras artillery, were also judiciously placed, so as to take the works in flank.

13. Under this cover Captain Pears, the commanding engineer, with great spirit and judgment, placed the powder bags, and effectually blew in the gate, giving the troops a clear

entrance through a long archway, not, as it proved, into the body of the place, but into an outwork of considerable extent. In this outwork we met Captain Richards, of the Cornwallis, who had most promptly landed the marines of that ship, on hearing that two gun-boats, with artillery, in proceeding up the canal, had unexpectedly approached the walls, and were severely pressed ; finding however, the attention of the enemy diverted, he escalated this work in the re-entering angle near a sallyport. All further difficulties at this point were cleared, as we found Major-General Schoedde in possession of the inner gateway.

14. This officer, with his wonted decision, taking advantage of his discretionary power, converted his diversion into a real attack, escalated the city walls at the north angle, cleared the whole line of rampart to the westward, and carried the inner gateway, which was obstinately defended. I cannot too strongly express my approval of the spirited and judicious way in which Major-General Schoedde fulfilled my orders ; nor can I better convey to your Lord-

ship the operations of his brigade, than by forwarding his report.

15. By these combined movements, a body of Tartars was driven into one division of the western outwork, without a possibility of retreat; and as they would not surrender, most of them were either shot or destroyed in the burning houses, several of which had been set on fire by the Tartar troops themselves, or by our guns. As soon as I could collect a sufficient body of the 3rd brigade, I directed Major-General Bartley to proceed with it along the west face, and occupy the several gates to the south and east of the city. The sun at this time being nearly overpowering, I was anxious to keep as many of the men as possible under cover until towards the evening, when I proposed moving into the Tartar city, and occupying the principal positions; but the troops under Major-General Bartley, consisting of the 18th, and part of the 49th regiment, were soon hotly engaged with a body of from 800 to 1,000 Tartars, who, under cover of some enclosures, opened a destructive fire upon our men, as

they were filing round the walls. The leading division of the 49th dashed down the rampart on their left, while the 18th pushed forward to turn their right; they were soon dispersed, although some of them fought with great desperation. It afforded me much satisfaction to witness the spirited manner in which Major-General Bartley performed this duty, with a small force of exhausted men. The Admiral, who was moving with the marines of the Cornwallis along the line of wall which had been cleared by the 55th, hearing the heavy firing, with his usual anxiety to afford assistance, attempted to move across the city, and was strongly opposed at several points in the streets where the Tartars had collected.

16. The sun now became so overpowering that it was impossible to move with men already fatigued by their exertions, and I regret to say that several died from the intense heat. We remained, therefore, in occupation of the gates until six o'clock, when several parties were pushed into the Tartar city and to the public offices. The Tartar General's house was burnt;

that of the Lieutenant-general, (Hai) it appears had been set on fire by his own orders, and he was destroyed in it. His secretary, who was found the next morning by Mr. Morrison, principal Chinese interpreter, related this event and pointed out the body of the unfortunate chief. Finding dead bodies of Tartars in every house we entered, principally women and children, thrown into wells or otherwise murdered by their own people, I was glad to withdraw the troops from this frightful scene of destruction, and placed them in a commanding position at the principal public offices in the northern quarter of the city. The following morning search was made for arms, ammunition, and treasure. About 60,000 dollars worth of Sycee silver was found in public offices, and all the arms and arsenals discovered were destroyed.

17. It would appear that the Tartar soldiers did not calculate on the rapidity of our movements, and considered the city impregnable. A great number of those who escaped our fire committed suicide, after destroying their families ; the loss of life has been therefore appalling,

and it may be said that the Mantchoo race in this city is extinct. As in all other places we have taken, the respectable inhabitants have fled, as well as the local authorities. The suburbs are larger than the city, which is about four miles in circumference; plunderers flocking in by hundreds from the country, have joined the populace, and such is their systematic mode of proceeding, that in one instance which came to my knowledge, they set fire to both ends of a street in the western suburb, where there was a large pawnbroker's shop, (uniformly the first object of pillage) in order to check all interruption, while they carried off their booty by the side lanes. I was most anxious to put a stop to these scenes of devastation, but it would not have been practicable in so wide a labyrinth of streets and lanes, without constant harassing exposures to the troops, during the hottest season of the year. Cholera has made its appearance. Ensign Weir, of the 49th regiment, died this evening, and several men of the same corps have been attacked by the disease.

18. I propose to leave Major-General Schoedde with his brigade here. Two regiments and a detachment of artillery will occupy the bluff height and a smaller hill, which command the north angle of the city walls; in which I have directed extensive breaches to be made, and the whole line of parapet will be demolished. Another regiment will occupy the hill above the mouth of the canal, and opposite to the island of Kinshan. Sir William Parker, leaving a proportionate number of ships, with the remainder of the force, we shall advance on Nankin.

19. The mandarin, who has so frequently visited us, has again brought a joint-dispatch from Keying, maternal uncle to the Emperor, and Eleppo, which, together with his answer, will no doubt be submitted to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. It only now remains for me to express my warmest approval of the conduct of the troops of all arms, as well native as European; all were animated with one common feeling of devotion, and the anxiety of all ranks to meet my wishes has been most cheer-

ing. Major-Generals Lord Saltoun and Bartley, and Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, report most favourably of the assistance they derived from the several commanding officers under them, and from their respective brigade staff.

To the officers commanding brigades and corps, as to all the general and my personal staff, I am much indebted, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that Lieut-Colonel Mountain, the deputy adjutant-general, was sufficiently recovered from the severe wounds he received at Chappoo to take his usual prominent share in every active operation.

I regret to say our loss has been considerable, but not more than was expected from the desperation with which the Tartars fought for their homes, and from the strength of their positions. I enclose a return of killed and wounded, with a sketch of the town and the operations before it.— I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.
(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieut-General.

P.S., 29th July.—I am sorry to report that since the foregoing despatch was written, Lieut.-Col. Stephens, commanding the 49th regiment has died in consequence, I fear, of the great fatigue and exposure to the sun which he underwent on the 21st inst.

Chin Keang Foo, July 21, 1842.

(Copy.)

Sir,—Pursuant to the instructions of his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., &c., directing me to land my brigade at the Bluff Point, overlooking the town, for the purpose of creating a diversion, but leaving it to my discretion to convert it into a real attack if I should deem it advisable to do so; I have the honour to inform you, that as soon as a sufficient number of men had landed, I took possession of the joss-houses on the hill, detaching the rifle company to a small wooded hill in my front, and, after having reconnoitered the ground, I made my arrangements for the escalade of the town at the north-east angle. Whilst waiting the arrival of the remainder of the 2d and 6th regi-

ment M.N.I., the enemy opened a very heavy fire upon us from guns, gingalls, and matchlocks; this was immediately returned by the rockets of the royal artillery with considerable effect; and as soon I could assemble such portion of the brigades as had been landed, I directed the assault in the following manner: half of the rifle company, under the command of Captain Simpson, rushed from the hill across the valley, and crept up under cover close to the walls, keeping up a well-directed fire against the embrasures of the place. The grenadier company, H. M. 55th foot, and two companies of the 6th regiment, M.N.I., with the sappers carrying the ladders, under the command of Brevet Major Maclean, 55th foot, advanced against the north-east angle. The sappers, commanded by Lieut. Johnstone, with the greatest steadiness and gallantry, reared their ladders against the wall, and in a few minutes the grenadiers of the 55th had mounted, and dividing into two parties, proceeded to clear the ramparts, one party turning to the right, under Brevet Major Maclean, and another to the left, under Lieut. Cuddy, 55th

As we had only three ladders, reinforcements could not follow very quickly, and the enemy defended himself with the greatest gallantry, disputing every inch of ground, and fighting hand to hand with our men. Major Warren, commanding 55th foot, after he was wounded himself, cut down two of the enemy, and was personally engaged with the third, whilst the 55th and rifle company 36th M. N. I. were obliged to carry every angle and embrasure at the point of the bayonet.

In the course of about an hour and a half we arrived at the west gate, where I shortly afterwards had the honour to meet his excellency. In the mean time, part of the 2d and 6th regiments, M. N. I., and the royal artillery, having mounted the ramparts, followed that portion of the grenadiers which had turned to the left; and after a severe struggle, cleared the walls on their side until they met the third brigade. I am particularly indebted to Lieut-Col. Drever of the 6th N. I. whose death from fatigue and exposure to the sun, I am very sorry to report; to Captain Reid, 6th regiment, who succeeded

Lieut-Col. Drever, in the command of his regiment; to Lieut-Col. Luard, commanding 2d N. I.; to Major Warren, 55th foot, for the manner in which he led his regiment, and who was severely wounded; to Brevet Major Maclean, 55th foot, who commanded the storming party; to Captain Greenwood, commanding the royal artillery; to Captain Simpson, commanding the rifles, who I regret to say was severely wounded under the walls at the commencement of the attack; to Lieut. Cuddy, H. M. 55th foot, the first man to mount the walls, and who shortly afterwards was severely wounded; and to Lieutenant Johnstone, commanding the sappers. Lieutenant Elphinstone, of the commissariat, afforded me most able assistance, as did also Capt. Sheriff, of the the 2d N. I., and assistant-adjutant-general, to whom I am likewise greatly indebted; to my major of brigade, Captain C. B. Daubeney, 55th foot, my thanks are particularly due for the zeal, intelligence, and attention with which the duties of the brigade were discharged.

I must also beg to express my best thanks to

Captain the Honourable F. W. Grey, commanding her Majesty's ship *Endymion*, who superintended the disembarkation of the brigade, and who volunteered to accompany me throughout the day, for his able assistance, and prompt and kind attention to every request I made him regarding the landing of the men.

I enclose a casualty return of the brigade.

I have, &c. J. H. SCHOEDDE,
Major-Gen.

Commanding 2d (centre) brigade.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Deputy Assistant-General
Expeditionary Force.

British Cantonment before Nankin, Aug. 21.

My Lord,—It has pleased Almighty God to crown her Majesty's arms with complete success, and compel the Emperor of China to recognise the claims of Great Britain, and, by accredited commissioners, to enter into a treaty of peace, dictated by the long lightly-esteemed

foreigner whose power is henceforth acknowledged.

The display of our military and naval force in the heart of the country, the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the Imperial Canal, the fall, within a few hours after our landing, of Chin-keang-foo, one of the strongest and from its position one of the most important cities in China, and the investment by a victorious force of the ancient capital of this vast empire, have, under Divine Providence, been the happy means of effecting this great change in the Tartar councils, and are, I have no doubt, destined to produce results of no less importance to the civilised world than to our own country.

2. The movement up the Yang-tse-kiang, suggested by the British Government, strenuously advocated by the Governor-General of India, and which was fortunately undertaken by Sir William Parker and myself, previous to the receipt of the instructions, has thus led to an earlier adjustment of the differences between England and China than could probably have been effected by any other line of operations.

3. I will not enter into much detail of our movements since my last despatch of the 25th ult.

On the 29th I embarked the force intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major-General Schoedde with her Majesty's 55th and one company of the 98th, the 2d and 6th regiments of Madras Native Infantry, and a proportion of artillery and sappers to occupy Chin-keang-foo, or rather the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the Imperial Canal. The city had become uninhabitable from the number of dead bodies in the houses that were occupied by the Tartar troops near the several gates, and in the whole of the Tartar town. From the decomposed and scattered state of these bodies it would have been impracticable to bury them without much risk to the health of the troops employed, and without breaking into numerous houses, which might have led to consequences scarcely less objectionable. I regret to say that, notwithstanding every precaution, I have lost several officers and men by cholera.

4. From the prevalence of contrary winds, the fleet could not stem the current of the

Yang-tse-kiang until the morning of the 4th instant, when the transports, with Lord Saltoun's brigade, were enabled to proceed. The Hon. Company's steam-frigate, *Queen*, having her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on board, towed up the Marion head-quarter ship, and on the 5th we anchored off Nankin, the Cornwallis having effected the passage on the preceding day. The whole of the ships did not reach the anchorage off this city until the 9th inst.

5. Previous to our leaving Chin-keang-foo, anxious to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, and repetition of the scenes of Tartar self-destruction, and universal plunder by a Chinese rabble, which we had witnessed with so much horror at that city, the Admiral and myself had forwarded by the secretary of the Tartar General, who fell there, a summons to New Kein, viceroy of the two Keang provinces. Had not the terms been accepted, the fleet and army would have been disposable for the immediate prosecution of active operations, the army against Soochoo and Hangchow, while a portion of the fleet might have proceeded to blockade

the Peiho, and stop the trade in the Gulph of Pe-che-le.

6. Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defences in one of the small steamers, the Admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of the imperial commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the alarm, to which it gave rise, hastened the event that we most desired.

7. It would not be easy to give your Lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall, therefore, only observe, that the northern angle reaches to within about seven hundred paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind.

it, and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground, in front of the west and south faces, and at the south-east angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungshan, a precipitous mountain overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Teshing) is approachable by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within five hundred paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chunshang, and that to the south (the Chanyang) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Teshing gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low paddy land, and the

space between the Teshing and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbourhood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie and Captain Pears.

8. The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chin-keang-foo have reached this place, increasing the Tartar garrison to about six thousand, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and perhaps the most formidable opponents, as they fight for their families and their homes. The Chinese regulars amount, I have reason to believe, to about nine thousand, besides the militia. From the great extent of the walls, said to be twenty miles in circumference, although generally too high to escalate (from about seventy to twenty-eight feet in the lowest part) and from the canals, suburbs, swamps, and lake, in most places difficult to

approach, it was evident that I could take the city whenever I pleased, by threatening it at such distant points, as to prevent the concentration of a large opposing force, the very difficulties of approach affording the means of detaching small parties with impunity to create divisions; but I was well aware that the stand would be made in the Tartar city. My force consisted of four thousand five hundred effective fighting men; most of the Europeans had been with me since the commencement of operations in China, and would, I was well assured, at once place their colours unaided on the walls whenever I gave the order, while all the new corps eagerly looked for a second opportunity of emulating their brother soldiers; but it was a great object to avoid a repetition of the horrors of Chappoo and Chin-keang-foo, and Sir William Parker and myself were therefore anxious to try the effect of a demonstration.

9. Had active measures been called for, the north angle was the only point again which the ships could act, and I determined to

approach or threaten the east face in its whole extent, and the south-east angle. The Cornwallis, Blonde, and heavy steamers, were accordingly placed in position, the first within a thousand paces of the Ifung gate, with her broadside bearing upon a sort of demi-bastion, which it was proposed to breach; the Blonde, so as to take the defences of that gate and bastion in flank; and the steamers, so as to destroy the parapet of the wall on either side the point to be breached. I instructed Major-General Bartley to enter the city at this point with his brigade, consisting of her Majesty's 18th and 49th, and the 14th Madras native infantry, amounting to one thousand eight hundred men, supported by three hundred royal marines.

10. On the 11th and following days the remainder of the force, consisting of Lord Saltoun's brigade, the flank companies of the corps at Chin-keang-foo, and the rifle company 36th Madras native infantry, together with one troop of horse, and three companies of foot artillery, with the whole of the light field train

and sappers, were landed at a village about five miles down a creek, from whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Teshing gates. I established the force in and about a large village, equi-distant from these two gates, and decided upon my line of proceeding, in case we should be driven to active operations; this was to threaten the two flank gates, making the real attack to the right of the Taiping-gate, covered by the concentrated fire of the guns from the commanding slope of the Chungshan hills. This point forced, the Tartar city would virtually be taken, as my guns introduced by the Taiping-gate, could immediately be placed upon an eminence perfectly commanding the inner wall and town, at a distance of a few hundred yards, whilst the bulk of my force, by a rapid advance on the Drum Tower in the centre of the Chinese city, might cut off the troops defending the north and east faces from the Tartar garrison.

11. I have been thus circumstantial, my Lord, in regard to my dispositions, in order to show what I could readily have done, ably sup-

ported as I am, had not my country's interests, and I trust my country's honour, been equally maintained by a mere demonstration. On the 17th, I received the accompanying letter for the suspension of hostilities, from her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who will no doubt fully report upon the various circumstances and communications that preceded the final happy result. I understand that full powers were sent to the commissioners upon the Emperor's hearing of the fall of Chin-keang-foo, and from their anxiety to pay the first instalment, there can be little apprehension of the Emperor's refusing to ratify a peace, which is called for by the general voice of his countrymen. In the meantime, until the whole of the first instalment shall be paid, nothing shall be relaxed in our state of preparation and precaution.

12. To his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger I am much indebted for his friendly readiness to aid me with every information in his power, and for his uniform forbearance from all interference in the slightest degree with military operations and movements. But

it is not for me to enlarge upon the able public services of this high functionary.

To Sir William Parker I must be permitted to say, that I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. We have worked together for the common cause, and I have ever found him, and the powerful arm over which he presides, desirous to meet my wishes, and prompt and cordial in every conjoint undertaking.

13. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to your Lordship's notice those gallant officers and troops who throughout the active operations in China, in a warfare new to the British arms, exposed in various instances to temptations of no ordinary kind, assailed by sickness, which in some cases left but few effective men in strong corps, and often subjected to great fatigue, under a burning sun, have never in any instance met a check, not because their foes were few in number, devoid of courage, or slow to hazard life in personal contact, but because their own science, discipline, and devotion made them irresistible.

From the officers commanding brigades and corps, as from the general and my personal staff, I have uniformly received the most ready and energetic assistance, and I shall beg hereafter to submit their names, with those of the several officers whom I have, on different occasions, felt myself called upon to mention. It will be a subject of no ordinary gratification to me in after life, if I am permitted to feel that I have been the happy means of bringing to the notice of my Sovereign conduct so much rebounding to the maintainance of the high character of her Majesty's arms.—I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, Principal
Secretary of State, Colonial Department.

P.S. Aug. 29. — I have the satisfaction to add, that I have this day witnessed the signature of the treaty by Sir Henry Pottinger on the part of her Majesty, and by the Commissioners Keyng, Eleppo, and Newkein, on that of the Emperor; and that the ratifica-

tion of peace is no longer doubtful. The Emperor's assents to the terms having been previously received, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of a letter from her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the address of Sir William Parker and myself, with its enclosure.

Under these circumstances, the Admiral has determined to send off a steamer direct to Bombay, and I take the opportunity to forward this despatch by my aide-de-camp, Captain Whittingham, who has been with me during the late operations, and is well acquainted with my views in regard to China, and whom I beg leave to bring to your Lordship's notice.

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

Their EXCELLENCIES VICE-ADMIRAL SIR W. PARKER, K.C.B., and LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great satisfaction to have it in my power to inform you that my

negociations with the Chinese high officers who have been appointed by the Emperor to treat for peace, have advanced to that state that authorises me to beg that you will consider hostilities suspended.

I had hoped to have been able some days earlier to make this communication to your excellencies, but the necessity for carefully translating the already voluminous correspondence which I have had with the Chinese Commissioners, as well as for replying in Chinese (translations) to all their memorials and messages, together with the distance which we are from the city, and which precludes more than one daily communication back and forward, have combined to unavoidably prolong my proceedings.

The treaty is now, however, drafted in English and Chinese, and will this day be sent to the High Imperial Commissioners. After they have finally acceded to its tenour and forms (which latter are difficult to convey in a Chinese translation), it is to be signed by those high officers and myself, and then despatched to Peking for the Emperor's assent, which it is

estimated will be received back here in about twelve or fourteen days from the date of its despatch, so that we cannot, at the soonest, reckon on a final reply in less than three weeks from this date.

The high commissioners would be very glad to persuade me to act at once on the provisions of the treaty, by requesting your excellencies to withdraw the ships and troops, but I have distinctly informed them that that cannot be done; and it is almost needless for me to say that, in the (I trust most improbable) event of the Emperor declining to confirm the acts of his commissioners, it will then become necessary to renew hostilities with increased vigour.

I have &c.,

HENRY POTTINGER.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN,

Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General
Expeditionary Forces.

Steam Frigate, *Queen*, off Nankin, 17th August, 1842.

Commissioner C. F. Simonin.

Steam Frigate Queen, off Nankin,
August 29th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—The treaty of peace having now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to it, provisions having likewise been intimated through an imperial edict, addressed to the High Commissioners and Governor General, of which I enclose a translation, I feel anxious to relieve the people from the great distress and inconveniences which the present embargo on this river causes ; and should your Excellencies concur in these sentiments, I beg that his Excellency the Admiral will issue the necessary orders, and also send instructions by the steamers under despatch to her Majesty's ships at Ting Hae and Amoy not to interfere further with the trade of those place.

I have, &c.,

HENRY POTTIGER,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN,

Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General
Expeditionary Force.

Their Excellencies Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., &c.

Newkien, his Imperial Majesty's Governor-General of the provinces of Keangnan and Keangse, &c., makes this communication.

On the return of the officers whom he had sent, Keen, Yangan, and Liechine, the Governor-General learns that the honourable envoy desires to arrange a conference with himself and the late Minister Eleppo. It is with great joy and pleasure that the Governor-General has heard it.

From this time forward the feelings and wishes of the two countries will become known each to each, and peace and amity may be forever established.

But the Minister Eleppo is now residing at Wrisa, at a distance from Nankin of five hundred le, so that he certainly can never arrive here so quick as in one or two days.

The Governor-General finds on the bank of the river a temple named Zoinghhai-tze, suitable for a conference, and he would arrange to

start at 10 A.M. of the 6th of August, so as to be on the spot about noon. He will not take with him more than from ten to twenty followers, and he would request the honourable plenipotentiary, and the honourable commander-in-chief, there to meet and confer with him.

To the High Officers commanding the
British Naval and Land Forces, Sir W.
Parker and Sir H. Gough.

Taon Kwang, 22nd year, 6th month, 29th day,
August 5, 1842.

(True Translation.)

J. R. MORRISON,

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

A copy addressed to her Britannic Majesty's
Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., is in
precisely the same words, with the difference
of the address.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN.

Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General
Expeditionary Force.

Extract.—(Translation.)

*Newkein, Viceroy of the Two Keang provinces,
hereby makes the following distinct communication in reply :—*

I have further received an answer from his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, dated the 6th day of the moon (11th Aug.), in which he wishes reparation for the past, and security for the future. I am perfectly acquainted with the circumstance of your affairs, and people residing at Canton having been exposed to insults and extortions for a series of years, and assuredly the High Commissioners Keying and Eleppo will most minutely investigate the matter, and take measures that in future the people of your honourable nation carry on their commerce to advantage, and not receive injury thereby.

Besides sending a reply to his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, it is proper that I likewise

transmit this to convey the assurance of my sincerity.

A most important communication.
To Parker and Gough, Naval and Military
Commanders-in-chief of the great English Nation.

Taon Kwang, 22d year, 7th moon, 9th day, i. e. 14 August,
1842.

(A true translation.)

R. THOM,
Assistant Translator and Interpreter to her
Majesty's Commission in China.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General
Expeditionary Force.

END.

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